



THE RIO NEWS.

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cian (Dr. Handerka) before going there, in order to secure
prompt medical attendance.Patients employing other physicians can go direct to the
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tions as to assignment—whether in the ordinary or fever
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or Santos; 12 years experience in Manchester and Brazil.Address: Import and Export,
c/o Editor, Rio News.

Missing Friends.

Information wanted at the British Consulate General,
No. 2, Rua General Camara, as to the following:JOCYLN, R.—A resident in Rio for some three months
past. Information desired as to his whereabouts.DUNFORD, John.—Was last heard of about ten years ago,
he then being in Saude Hospital. Information required as to
his whereabouts.APPLIN, Walter.—Was living some time since with
Senior Maurice Harcourt, Fazenda da Bella Aliança, Vargem
Alta, state of Rio. Information required as to his whereabouts.MANCUCCA, Fortunato—Maltese, was lately here on board
one of Her Majesty's ships belonging to the Squadron on
the S. E. Coast of America. It is stated that he left his ship
and was staying at Joseph's lodging-house.

Rio de Janeiro, February 28th, 1896.

Official Directory

U.S. LEGATION.—Petropolis. THOMAS L. THOMPSON
Minister.BRITISH LEGATION.—No. 1, Rua Visconde de Itaboraí
(opposite Custom House). Petropolis. EDMUND C. H.
PIPPINS, Minister.AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 36, Rua
Theophiló Ottoni, Wm. T. TOWNES, Consul General.
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G. WAGSTAFF, Consul General.

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of service until further notice. Morning service 9 a.m.,
on 1st, 3rd and 5th Sundays of the month; 11 a.m. on 2nd
and 4th. Holy communion after morning service on 1st
Sunday, and at 9 a.m. on 2nd and 4th. Baptisms after
morning service, or at other times by special arrangement.

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Catete. English services at 12 m. Sunday Lectures
Services Thursdays 7:30 p.m.Protestant Episcopal.—At 10 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. Sun-
days 1:30 p.m. Wednesdays. Rua Nicchelli N. 7,
7:30 p.m. Thursdays. E. A. TILLY and JOSEPH D.
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Febr. 24th, Sundays, 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. Rev
A. J. MELLO.PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—N. 15 Travessa da Barreira.
Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a.m., and 7
p.m. Sundays; and at 7 p.m. Thursdays.

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Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a.m. and
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W. B. HAGUY, Pastor.

Residence: Ladeira do Senado No. 22.

IGREJA EVANGÉLICA FLUMINENSE.—Rue Larga
de São Joaquim N. 179.—Divine service in Portuguese
on Sundays: Prayer meeting at 10 a.m., Worship at 11
a.m., Biblical class to study the Holy Scriptures, 12 p.m.
Gospel preaching at 6:45 p.m. on Wednesdays
Biblical study, and preaching, at 7 p.m.

JOÃO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor.

IGREJA PRESBITERIANA DO RIO DE JANEIRO.—N. 23
Rua D. Anna Nery, Estação do Riobelo. Services
Sundays 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.; Wednesdays 7:30 p.m.
(AMES B. RODGERS and FRANKLIN H. NASCI-
MENTO, Pastors. Primary School in the church build-
ing).

Medical Directory

Dr. William Frederick Eisenlohr, German Physi-
cian, Office: 25, Rua General Camara. Consulting hours
from 12 to 3 p.m.Dr. Ed. Chapot Prevost, professor of Histology, espe-
cially of Gynecology, and Surgery in the Faculty of Medicine;
Office: 23, Rua da Quitanda; Hours from 4 p.m. Resi-
dence No. 3, Rua Alice, Laranjeiras.

Miscellaneous.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—No. 95
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ENCY.—Rua Sete de Setembro No. 21.—On sale, the
Holy Scriptures in Portuguese, English, French, German,
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6 p.m. For terms, apply to Librarian.RIO SEAMEN'S MISSION.—Rist and Reading Room,
35, rua da Saude, 1st floor; HENRY BRANDRETH, Mission-
ary. Gifts of books, magazines, papers, etc., also of
left-off clothing will be gratefully received at the Mission
or at No. 25, Rua Alice, Laranjeiras.

WEST COAST ITEMS.

—Another revolution seems to be brewing in
Peru, but it is claimed that Pierola has nipped it in
the bud.—The Chilian army is to be increased by four
regiments. It is also said that the port of Quin-
tiero is to be fortified.—Lima telegrams of the 27th ult. state that
recent heavy rains have caused extensive inundation
and great losses in Peru.—A Lima telegram of the 29th ult. says that the
supreme tribunal, whose some deputies accused of
conspiracy had appealed, has declared itself incom-
petent to try such cases. In all probability the
court dare not do it.—A Santiago telegram of the 29th ult. says that many
officers of the Peruvian army compromised by
the recent political occurrences in Peru, have been
exiled by President Pierola and are now seeking
an asylum in Chile.—According to Chilian reports, the Peruvians
are having two war vessels built in Europe. This
ought to alarm no one but the Peruvians them-
selves, but in all probability the Chilians will make
the most of it. Possibly it will furnish an excuse
for another Chilian irredic.—A Valparaíso telegram of the 29th ult. says that the
Nueva República has denounced various
robberies made in the public revenue office (*des-
cuerro fiscal*) at Iquique. In one instance a
package was sent from that office, sealed and
marked as containing \$39,000. On being opened
it was found to contain nothing but old paper and
saltpetre.—A Santiago telegram of the 27th ult. says that a
mechanic has invented an automatic apparatus
for transporting artillery. It will probably be
something after the style of endowing a monkey-
wrench with reason! An automatic apparatus for
transporting artillery! What does it mean? Surely
the telegraph correspondent has lost the
last particle of sense remaining in him!—A revolution is now on in Nicaragua. Others
are due in Colombia, Venezuela, Uruguay and
various other South American republics.—What would old Galen say if he saw the ad-
vertisement of two doctors in Tarapaca, Chile,
who call for a subject that will permit them to try
an operation on his body, by which his bowels will
become open in order to observe the workings within
while digesting his food? Five thousand dollars
are offered as a reward to the man that has the
pluck or the folly to offer himself as a victim.
What is still stranger, is that 142 have offered
themselves for the operation, and amongst them a
strong juglist! The latter has been selected by
the doctors. He says that with the five thousand
dollars he will establish an athletic academy, and
if he dies he will have no wife to weep or
desire over him, as the case may be. The only difficulty,
we suspect, is that the Chilian government may
have the sense to prevent the barbarous operation
from being performed.—Times, Buenos Aires.From *The Review*, Buenos Aires, Feb. 15th.

HOSTILITY TO FOREIGNERS.

It is impossible for the man who has lived in
this country for more than a generation, and has
taken advantage of his opportunities for observa-
tion, to blink the fact that the hostile feeling,
which has always existed to a greater or less
extent between Argentines and foreigners, is today
decidedly stronger and more aggressive than it
was five and twenty, or even fifteen, years ago.And if the observer penetrates a little below the
surface, he will become aware of a singular fact,
which is, that the bitterest opponent of the foreigner
is the son of the foreigner, born and educated in
Argentina. We italicise the word "educated".
Because it may also be noted, that the sons of
foreigners born in Argentina, but educated abroad,
are wont to claim, as far as they can, the national-
ity of their fathers, thus proving once again that a
feeling of patriotism is not derived from the accident
of birth, but is the result of environment and
association.Calmly and dispassionately considered, the hos-
tile feelings of the Argentines of the younger
generation towards foreigners are not only expli-
cable, but natural and even inevitable. Born and
brought up in a country where government is
intensely personal, and politics penetrate into
schools, colleges and even families, while every
encouragement is given to precocity, the young
Argentine breathes an atmosphere which impra-
gmatizes him with the idea that foreigners are the
bloodsuckers of his country. While no mention
is made of the enormous capitals which the foreign
banks, railways, tramways, insurance and other
companies have poured into Argentina, we see
the statement constantly made that they drain the
country's resources in order to send "foreigners
gold" abroad every year.He heads nothing of the benefits which the
creditors of the country have achieved, but their
usury and greed is dimmed perpetually in his ears,
so that he has grown up during the last fifteen or
twenty years to look upon the country's creditors as
the country's greatest enemies.The egotism of the Argentine press is unbound-
ed. It prates perpetually and complacently on the
growing civilization and progress of the country,
but it never credits the foreigner with any hand in
it. He is only depicted, loudly and complainingly,
with what he takes out of the country, although it
is he himself who has brought in, and which has been subjected to
considerable melting of one sort and another on
the way.Press and people alike appear to be blind to,
or perhaps ignore, the fact that interest paid out
of the country is the strongest possible incentive
to the influx of more capital, which all admit
does not exist in the country and is nevertheless
absolutely necessary to further development.It is a constant source of annoyance to the
average Argentine that the banks, the railways,
the tramways, and the principal industries should
be foreign, and this very fact actually increases his
feeling of hostility, however unreasonable and
unreasoning it may be.Again, the Argentine of this generation is con-
siderably better educated than his father was.
Thirty years ago the Argentine accepted the in-
novation of railways, and gave all the facilities he
could to the foreigner who proposed to reduce the
journey from Tucuman to Buenos Aires from six
weeks to three or four days. He never thought of
building railways himself, or of quitting the
tranquil pastoral existence of his forbears. But
his sons, and the sons of the foreigners who married
in the country, are quite different. They are
more or less educated; they feel equal or even
superior to the foreigner in every way; they have
become doctors, engineers, company directors,
promoters, and managers, and have no further use
for the foreigner; and, as they are not yet in a position
to absolutely confiscate the foreigner's property,
they content themselves for the present,
with exacting laws to molest that property, and
harass its alien owners to the utmost.It is natural, and properly considered, it is a
purely evolutionary process, but it is the less
dangerous, inasmuch as it may, by increased pres-
sure, stop the influx of capital, and thus seriously
retard the country's progress. And how, it may
be asked, can this hostility be lessened, and the
increasing friction between foreigner and native be
avoided? We unhesitatingly answer, by natural-
ization in one form or another, by which the
foreigner shall have a vital and permanent interest
in the country, and shall be made to feel that if he
is badly governed it is his own fault; while the
Argentine may no longer reproach him with being
a mere bird of passage, come to seek what he may,
after a few years sojourn, take away to the country
from which he sprang.We have seen frequent projects of naturalisation,
and have written many columns upon the subject,
and we repeat that it becomes more pressing as
time goes on. Never was there a time when
legislation pressed harder upon foreign capital, or
when press and public showed such hostility to
foreign enterprise and its directors, and while we
cannot express any surprise that it should be so,
we think that it would be wise that both foreigner
and native should face the growing evil, and adopt
a means for its palliation.

Banks.**LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.**

Capital..... £ 1,500,000
Capital paid up..... " 750,000
Reserve fund..... " 600,000

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO
10, Rue da Alfandega

Draws on Head Office and the following Branches and Agencies:

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PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, SANTOS, SÃO PAULO
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Messrs. Granet Brown & Co.,

GENOA,

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BOUNDARIES OF BRITISH GUIANA—THE EVIDENCE OF MAPS.To the Editor of *The Times*.

Sir,—The evidence of maps in boundary questions is important both directly and as illustrating and supporting the evidence of other documents. In the elucidation of the question of the limits of British Guiana the subject is of more than ordinary importance. As the map-room of the Royal Geographical Society is a national institution, containing a collection of great value which serves to illustrate the question in its various bearings, it has become a duty to place the public, both in this country and in America, in possession of the cartographic evidence in the society's collection. Chief Justice Daly, the venerable president of the New York Geographical Society, has already performed a similar useful service by reviewing the evidence of the maps in the collection of that society and by exposing the dishonest character of the Venezuelan claim as stated by Señor Calleño (*see New York Herald*, Jan. 19, 1896).

The Guiana maps are naturally divided into four groups—first, the early maps showing the names by which the region was first known; second, the maps derived from Spanish sources; third, the maps setting forth the boundaries of Dutch Guiana; and, fourth, the results of more recent British discoveries and surveys. Our examples of the first group are numerous, and the following are representative as regards the region between the Orinoco and the Amazon. The famous atlas of Ortelius (1570) contains a map of South America with the word Caribana occupying the space between the two great rivers. Hondius, in his atlas of 1623, also names the region Caribana, with the word Guiana more inland. The two Amsterdam atlases of Visscher (1651) and Blaeu (1665) have the name Guiana, while Janson and Herman Moll follow Blaeu. The word Caribana is derived from Carib, and indicates the country occupied by the Carib Indians. The evidence derivable from these early maps, from 1570 to about 1670, is that Caribana, the region now Guiana, between the Orinoco and the Amazon, was not occupied by the Spaniards, but by independent Carib tribes.

Spanish claims were not, therefore, derived either from discovery or occupation, but from an imaginary title conferred by their interpretation of the will of Pope Alexander VI., as modified by the convention of Tordesillas dated June 7, 1494. According to this comical arrangement a meridian line was to be drawn from pole to pole at a distance of 370 leagues west of the Azores and Cape Verde, which were assumed to be in the same longitude. All to the westward of the line was to belong to Spain; all to the eastward to Portugal. The position of the meridian was never fixed, and the two countries continued to dispute over it until they have ceased to have any American colonies. It depended on the point of departure, the number of leagues in a degree, and other details. The Spanish interpretation is shown on the anonymous map of 1527, sometimes ascribed to Fernando Columbus, and on the Ribeiro map of 1529. It makes the Pope's meridian strike the American continent a little west of the mouth of the Amazon, and thus includes all the Guianas and half Brazil on the Spanish side. The Portuguese view is shown on the Cantino map of 1502 and others, and Mr. Harrisson, the highest American authority on this subject, places the Portuguese version of the Pope's meridian in 62° 30' W. of Paris (Winsor, "Narr. and Crit. Hist. of America II," 108, n). This leaves Guiana on the Portuguese, or eastern, side of the line, and disposes of the Spanish claim and of the more preposterous Venezuelan claim which is based on it. But the true position of this ridiculous meridian has never been decided, and no country, other than Spain and Portugal, was in any way bound by it. This explanation is necessary because the Borgian meridian represents the sole ground on which the claim of Spain and of her heir, Venezuela, is based. It is also necessary to bear in mind that the eastern province of the Spanish captaincy-general of Venezuela was called Nueva Andalucía, and extended from Cumana to the Orinoco, including the few Spanish settlements on the right bank of that river. "In a map maker wanted to set forth this imaginary title derived from the papal will, Nueva

Andalucía was written all over the map, including the Guianas, down to the Amazon.

We may now proceed to review the second class of maps derived from Spanish sources. We first find "Nueva Andalucía" written across Guiana in an old but anonymous Spanish map in our collection, and this is repeated on an undated map of De l' Isle, who lived between 1675 and 1726, and on others published by Moutier and Couvens, of Amsterdam. These maps represent the last tradition of the papal bull, which was fast dying out. The first Spanish map which acknowledges existing facts is that of Father José Gunnilla in 1758, who shows the correct Dutch boundary along the mountains of Imataca, separating the tributaries of the Essequibo from those of the Orinoco. By the treaty of Westphalia in 1648, more than a century earlier, it was settled that Spain and Holland should continue in possession of such territories as either respectively then held or possessed. In 1621 the States-General had granted a charter specifying the mouth of the Orinoco as the western limit of the territory of the Dutch West India Company, and Spain had recognized the right of Holland to the whole basin of the Essequibo by repeated acts which will doubtless appear in the forthcoming blue-book. But the Spaniards were naturally wedded to their papal bull, and were slow to allow long-established facts to appear on their maps. Father Gunnilla set an excellent example in 1758. But then followed a map published in 1775 by Juan de la Cruz Cano, on which a line was drawn, not to show the boundary claimed by the Dutch and acknowledged by Spain, but the supposed limit of territory actually settled by the Dutch and under cultivation. This line follows the Essequibo to the junction of the Cuyuni, then ascends the Cuyuni to the junction of a little stream called the Tupura, and follows the Tupura to its source, whence a line is drawn to the source of the Moroko, the course of which it follows to the Atlantic. The whole basin of the Pomarau is thus included. But it by no means follows that the territory beyond this line was claimed as Spanish. It represents the country within the sphere of Dutch influence not actually settled by the Dutch at that time, but occupied by the Caribs and other tribes who were allies of Holland, and had never allowed a Spaniard to enter it.

The Cruz map, with its boundary line, continued to be copied by map-makers for many years; for instance, in 1807 by D'Arcy de la Rochette, in 1808 in Cary's atlas, and also by travellers who derived their information from Spaniards in Venezuela, such as Humboldt (1800-1804) and De Pons (1801-1808). Humboldt describes the lines drawn by Cruz, but adds that it is not recognised by the Dutch, who place their boundary at the river Barima, and thence to the Cuyuni. De Pons ("Voyage à la Partie Orientale de la Tierra Firme," Paris, 1806) also describes the line of Cruz, observing, however, that the Spaniards practically do not occupy one inch of the basin of the Essequibo, where the natives defend their independence and are allies of the Dutch. The line of Cruz is also adopted by General Codazzi in his well-known map of Venezuela published in 1840, who shows the positions of several old Dutch forts and posts. The Cruz line gives the English both banks of the Essequibo from the junction of the Cuyuni to the mouth, and is sanctioned not only by Spanish authorities, but by Codazzi, the highest Venezuelan authority. Yet the Venezuelans now have the audacity to claim the line of the Essequibo to its mouth. They have gone so far as to publish a second edition of the Codazzi map in 1876, under the name of one Miguel Tejera, with the words, "Territorio usurpado por los Ingleses" written over the part conceded both by the Spaniards and by Codazzi!

The geographical dictionary of Antonio de Alcedo, published in 1787, is the first work which begins to acknowledge established facts. Yet, under some heads, even Alcedo clings to the papal bull. Thus Nueva Andalucía is described as extending over Dutch, French, and Brazilian Guiana to the mouth of the Amazon. But when he descends to details he tells us that the Dutch had settlements on the Pontarun surrounded by plantations and cultivated lands, and that they extended their influence up the Mazauria, Cuyuni, and other rivers.

We now come to the third group of maps, which shows the real boundary of Dutch Guiana. This group is based on the labors of the illustrious French geographers of the 17th and 18th centuries, commencing with the beautiful atlas of Sanson, published in 1669. The name of Caribana here appears across the territory from the Orinoco to the Amazon, while Nueva Andalusia is correctly shown as extending from Cumana to the Orinoco, with a small tract on the right bank of that river. The map in the atlas of F. de Witt, published in 1688, follows Sanson. But it was D'Anville, the greatest geographer of his age, who first delineated the two boundaries of Dutch Guiana. He followed Sanson and F. de Witt, but he would not be satisfied without authentic and original information. As a geographer he would see that the Dutch, having been established for a century and a half on the Essequibo, and having extended their influence up its tributaries, had a right to claim the whole basin of that river, allowing for legitimate territorial expansion; for no part was occupied by Spain or any other nation. Chief Justice Daly has well illustrated this point by the case of Louisiana. The French colony extended little beyond the delta of the Mississippi, but the French government ceded to the United States the whole sphere of its influence, from the mouth of that river to its head waters. D'Anville accordingly showed the Dutch boundary as including the whole basin of the Essequibo. In the 1755 English edition of D'Anville's atlas the same boundary line is shown, and in the 1772 edition the boundary line is colored. Since that time all map makers have been unanimous in following D'Anville. In Jeffrey's "West India Pilot" (1725) the Dutch boundary begins near the mouth of the Barima, and also on the chart of Captain Thompson (1783). The same boundary, giving the whole basin of the Essequibo to British Guiana, is shown on every map of any authority down to Kiepert, Stiel, and André.

By the treaty of 1814 the Dutch ceded the portion of Guiana which includes the basin of the Essequibo to Great Britain. Spain was a party to the treaty, at a time when that country was in full possession of Venezuela. There had been disturbances, and independence had been declared in 1811, but in July, 1814, the Spanish government had put down the insurrection, and was in full possession until 1821, when, owing to the valor of the British legion at the battle of Carabobo, and to the aid of British treasure, Venezuela finally secured her independence as a part of Colombia. In 1830 she became a separate republic. But when Spain became a party to the cession of Guiana to Great Britain by the treaty of 1814, the government of that country was the sovereign of Venezuela. As the inheritor from Spain of that sovereignty, and of its rights and duties, the Venezuelan republic is bound in honor to adhere to the provisions of the treaty of 1814, which abrogated all previous claims ever made by Spain, and secured to Great Britain the sovereignty of the whole basin of the Essequibo.

The fourth group of maps shows the British discoveries and surveys since 1830. The discoveries were energetically prosecuted by the council of the Royal Geographical Society from 1834 to 1839, for at that time the head waters of the Essequibo and its tributaries were entirely unknown. The council selected an accomplished Prussian traveller named Robert H. Schomburgk to explore British Guiana, paying his expenses and drawing up his instructions. During his first scientific expedition he ascended the Essequibo far beyond any point previously reached, discovered the King William falls, and explored the course of the Rupununi. In 1836 he explored the Berbice and Corentyns to their sources. In 1837 and 1838 he explored the Essequibo to its source, and connected his scientific work with that of Humboldt on the upper Orinoco. In 1840 Schomburgk received the gold medal of the Royal Geographical Society, and in the following year he became her majesty's commissioner to survey the boundaries of British Guiana. He explored the Waimi and Barima, and delineated a boundary by which a large extent of British territory, comprising the whole valley of the Yururi, was given up to Venezuela. Even then the Venezuelans had commenced their lawless encroachments into British territory, and the line was designed to satisfy them and to secure

a good understanding—a fruitless attempt. The Venezuelans have called this boundary "La caprichosa linea de Schomburgk." Nothing could be further from the truth. The line was drawn on a just and well-defined principle, conceding to Venezuela the Yururi valley, which had been lawlessly occupied by the Venezuelans, and retaining the territory which had never been occupied by the Spaniards or Venezuelans, and to which they have no right. The line commences at the mouth of the Amacara, on territory which had belonged to Holland since 1621, follows that river to its source, includes the basins of the Barima and Barama, and then follows down the Akarabi to its junction with the Cuyuni. That river, then, becomes the boundary to its source. This concession of British territory shows that nothing could have been further from the thoughts of English statesmen than an infringement of the Monroe doctrine. A first and second Schomburgk line has been shown on maps, and this has been interpreted as vacillation. But there has been no change in the line itself as explained above. The change on the maps is merely due to variations necessary by more recent discoveries and more accurate surveys. Five of Schomburgk's maps were published in the journals of the Royal Geographical Society; and a very excellent map of British Guiana, compiled from them on a scale of seven miles to an inch, was engraved in 1875.

Since the days of Schomburgk the falls of Kaieteur, on the Potoro, have been discovered by Mr. C. B. Brown. Mount Roraima has been explored by Flint, Whitley and im-Thurn. Mr. im-Thurn has done a great and useful work in the north-west district of British Guiana, and Mr. G. G. Dixon has discovered the source of the Barima.

It will have been seen, from the evidence of maps, that Spain had no claim to British Guiana, that Venezuela, therefore, inherits no claim, and that even if the territory was adjudged not to belong to Great Britain, it in no way follows that it belongs to Venezuela. The right of Great Britain rests on discovery, on the Dutch possession of three centuries, on effective occupation, and on treaty. The evidence derived from maps is important in itself, and it will certainly serve to illustrate and give additional force to the documents in the forthcoming blue-book.

I have, etc.,

CLEMENTS R. MARKHAM,
President of the Royal Geographical
Society:

February 4.

"HURRAH!" is an interjection that has a powerful significance. It was an appeal to the Noise god Thor, and was derived from the words "Thur aæ" or "Thur aild." Uttering this battle-cry, our forefathers dashed upon their foes. Little does the hoy who cries "Hurrah!" to celebrate some youthful triumph, as the winning of a game of cricket, know that he is invoking the aid of the mighty divinity, and proclaiming himself to be a hero.

THE true sphere of influence for the United States is north of the main continent of South America. With South America she has no interest and should have no care. The people of South America do not care for her; there is nothing in common between the two Americas except the form of government; the South American republics do not like the United States particularly well, and the United States might well return the compliment.—*Buenos Aires Herald*.

THE total amount given to colleges, art galleries, libraries, charities, etc., by private individuals in the United States last year was \$28,433,549, against \$19,667,116 in 1894. Of this enormous sum free and voluntary gifts, colleges and universities received \$12,379,820, charities \$5,745,670, churches \$2,189,150, museums and art galleries \$1,242,500, libraries \$532,433, and other institutions \$6,471,976. This is a record of which many an older nation might feel proud.

THE British consul in Mexico thinks that when the ports on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts are built, and the Tehuantepec line enjoys a share of the interoceanic carrying trade now monopolized by the Panama railway, there is no reason why it should not prove a commercial success. The Tehuantepec railway crosses the Isthmus from the port of Coatzacoalcos on the Gulf of Mexico to Salina Cruz on the Pacific, a distance of 192 miles. This line belongs to the Mexican government, and was built and equipped at their expense. Great difficulties were encountered in the construction of this line, principally owing to the swampy nature of the country on the Atlantic side, which extends nearly up to the station of La Puerita, the frontier of the states of Vera Cruz and Oaxaca. To this point the line runs through a dense tropical forest, crossing several large rivers. The bridge over the Jaltepec river alone is 431 feet in length, not counting a trestle approach of 224 feet.

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Continued from *The Review, Buenos Aires,*

THROUGH BOLIVIA.

In the early morning, while trying to get a dip, the Indians, generally the fair sex, would come down and sit on the bank of the stream—which was about two yards wide, and watch with profoundest interest the process of washing and dressing—we by this time were quite hardened, and looked upon them as so many ugly bronze statues—terribly ugly! One curious fact remains, and that is, that a great many of the Chiquitanos Indians have the oblique eyes and physiognomy of the Tartar races. It is also said that many of the words in their language are similar to the Chinese. If this is so, it would clearly show that in the remote past there must have been a connection between Europe and America. For the next 100 miles the *senda* crosses the forest that lies between the hills and Rio Grande. The road was very bad, water and mud everywhere, but in the dry season sometimes there is not a drop of water the whole distance. There is a deep ravine about half way, called "Pozo del Tigre," which generally has a little water. Here live a man and his wife as long as the water lasts, and when it dries up they remove to the Rio Grande. The country in this region is an absolute waste, and I doubt if it ever could be put to any agricultural use the soil being clay. The trees won't even grow to any size, and the only plants that seem to flourish are the cactus and orchids, which are everywhere. We were very much bothered by a small stingless bee, about the size of a house fly, which would persist in entering one's eyes, nose, mouth, or ears, without the slightest compunction. When squashed this bee had a strong, unpleasant, aromatic smell which evidently was the mode of defence, or rather protection, against the many fly-eating insects and birds, that nature had given it.

The Rio Grande was reached. The country was the same barren, clay soil, but near the river, here and there, were a few miles of sandy soil, and it was remarkable to see the sudden change in the foliage and the size of the trees. The Rio Grande, when in flood, is very difficult to cross, being some three miles wide and having a very strong current, and as there are no boats the mode of crossing is unique: a skin is placed on the sand and two or three *petacas*, or leather boxes which are usually used in Bolivia for mule travelling, are placed in the centre, the edges of the hide are then bent up, and the corners doubled back and tied with raw hide. The whole then presents the appearance of a shallow flat-bottomed bag. This is dragged into the stream and towed across by three or four naked Indians. We were fortunate in finding the river low and not more than 400 yards wide, but each journey took over half an hour. We swam and waded over, and where the current is the strongest we found it impossible to stand, the sand being washed away in a moment from under our feet. The water is of a dirty white color, and the river itself is always changing its course, in the light, sandy soil, thus making navigation impossible even for canoes. A few leagues lower down it has left its old course and entered the forest. There is a legend that at one time it ran due east into the Paraguay, but its bed becoming dammed up it took a northerly course into the Amazon. As this district has never been explored, it is impossible to say if there is any truth in this statement. The other side of the river is like another country. Everything changes, the soil and even the climate. The ground gradually rises to the base of the Cordilleras, and the soil is a sandy loam.

The city of Santa Cruz is about thirty miles from the river, lat. 19° 46' 55" longitude 63° 5' 34" height above the sea level, 1,450 feet. We were very much disappointed on entering it. We had heard so much of Santa Cruz from the Bolivians we had met, that we naturally expected to see a fine city, instead of which we found mud-built houses, streets of sand, no sanitary arrangements whatever, and no supply of water. The houses have a bamboo frame plastered over with mud, and a boarded roof, on the top of which are placed half round tiles bedded in mud. The roof overhangs the pavement and is supported by wooden pillars, thus forming a continuous corridor. All the houses are of the same style and remind one of some of the old houses in Lisbon. The streets at the end of each square have stepping stones made of pieces of palm sunk

into the ground, and as the rain-fall is so very heavy they are absolutely necessary.

We found there was generally a strong wind blowing, which made walking in the streets delightful, owing to the fine sand filling the air with dust, which got in everywhere. Glass being an unknown quantity, and as the doors and shutters were of very bad workmanship, keeping it out of the houses was an impossibility. One of the most curious things about the Cruzianos is that everybody seems to have something to sell. The shop, as a rule, consists of a room in the house where they live, in one corner of which there is piled up maize, sugar, or grain for sale. Even the prefect of the town has sugar heaped in a room in his house, and is ready to sell two cents' worth with the greatest of pleasure.

As a rule there are no comforts of life in Santa Cruz, no carpets, or if there is one in a house they take very good care to let everybody see it. Tiled floors, unpapered walls, a row of cane-bottomed chairs, Indian matting and a table completes the furniture in an ordinary room. But some of the inhabitants, who have travelled, furnish their houses a little better. In one house I saw a splendid brass headstall which could not have cost less than £50, and in the other end of the room there was sugar to sell. We one evening heard two men talking about their belonging to the *alta aristocracia* of Santa Cruz. It is a mixture of barbarism and civilization. The *alta aristocracia* go about during the day in frock coats and top hats, and at night probably sleep on a *carré* in a room which in Europe would not be considered good enough for a stable.

Apart from business, there is absolutely nothing to do in the town, which probably accounts for so much drinking going on there. The foreign trade is in the hands of Germans, and we saw "Glasgow cotton" made in Hamburg sold as English goods. Potato spirit, sold as brandy, costing about 2d. a bottle in Germany, is sold at 3 or 4 Boliviros. The wine is likewise falsified. As the Cruzian knows nothing about foreign wines, as a rule, a bottle well got up with gilt and wire tickles his fancy, no matter what the poison is like inside he will pay for it. German beer is very much drunk, but the best drink is the chicha, made of Cochabamba maize, and the maize is brought by the Colas, the highlanders of Bolivia, to sell in Santa Cruz.

The women are very hard working, and it is a rare thing to see a man selling in a shop. The whole time we were there, though constantly on the lookout, we never saw a beautiful woman. There are a good many pianos in the town, and one or two bands of music. The latter can be hired for a small sum per hour, and from what we heard, it seemed that they were generally kept going all night. When a fellow is merry he sends for the band, and has a high old time drinking beer and listening to the big drum.

The trade of the town is sugar, coffee and cattle. The Colas come down from the highlands bringing salt, wheat, potatoes, etc., which they sell in Santa Cruz, returning with their mules loaded with sugar or coffee, etc. On the road, between Santa Cruz and the Paraguay, which is the only road a cart can travel from the city, we estimated there were about 200 bullock carts and 300 mules employed in the transport of goods. The carts can only make one journey in the year to Puerto Suarez and back, owing to the fearful state of the roads in the wet season, which, by the way, lasts for six months. To make the single journey three to four months is required. A railway by this route would be simply throwing money away. The only way to get a quicker and more direct road to Europe would be by the Amazon, and at a future date when a railway is made to go round the falls of the Madeira, goods could be delivered in Santa Cruz within two months from time of shipping, instead of from twelve to twenty-four months as it is now; and it is certain that the great natural riches of the plains, which lie at the foot of the Cordilleras, will never be developed until there is a quick mode of transport to our European markets.

Labor is very scarce—partly due to the *peones* being taken to Trinidad and sold to the India-rubber merchants, and partly to their natural laziness. A peon can be sold for 1000 Blvs., about £83, in the Gomales, and fortunes have been made in this business. Indian children can also be bought

in Santa Cruz for servants. A child of eight or nine summers is worth 40 or 50 Blvs., but when they attain to the age of puberty, generally run away. This, of course, is not legal, but nevertheless it is done.

A North American bought three boys a year ago, and mutilated them in a barbarous manner. It occurred in Europe he would be sentenced to penal servitude for life. In Santa Cruz things are managed differently—he sleeps in the prison, but during the day he is allowed to attend to his business, which is ice manufacturing. Evidently the authorities thought it would be a bad thing for the town if there was nobody to attend to the ice machine.

In this part of Bolivia locusts seldom appear, but when they do they always come from the south. In Santa Fé, they generally come from a northerly direction, shewing that the home of the locust lies in the grand plains of the Chaco.

We found the Bolivians an exceedingly kind and friendly people, and nowhere in our travels in South America have we experienced greater hospitality.

A MEMBER OF THE GREAT UNEMPLOYED.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS

—It is calculated that Argentina has received eight millions of blank cartridges.

A Buenos Aires telegram of the 27th says that the cabinet had resigned on the dismissal of Gen. Campos as chief of police.

—The British steamer *Kingbird* from Rio de Janeiro, was stranded on the English bank at the entrance to the River Plate on the 19th ult.

The total production of Argentine sugar in 1895 was 124,000,000 kilos and its consumption is estimated at 95,000,000. Tucuman produced 108,000,000; Salta and Jujuy 11,000,000; Santa Fé and the Chaco 5,000,000.

The Argentines are disgruntled because the Italian minister has arranged to go to Bahia Blanca in company with the Italian military engineer Luigi. If the Argentines confine, they will soon be entitled to the feather medal. A telegram of the 28th says the Italian minister has resolved not to go to Bahia Blanca. It would be interesting to know if the Argentines realize how contemptible such conduct appears.

—Telegrams from Buenos Aires of the 29th announce that three fatal cases of yellow fever have been reported in Belgrano, said to have been caused by soiled clothing received belonging to a passenger from Rio who died from yellow fever on the steamer *Highbury*. Seven cases were also under treatment. The known had been rigorously isolated, and on the 1st inst. one more patient was reported as having died.

—We hear that all the tobacco manufacturers and dealers intend sending in a powerful joint petition to the government against the inexplicably vexatious nature of the regulations for enforcing the new tobacco tax. In case it is not attended to (which will most probably happen) they will probably agree to close all their establishments on March 10 for a certain period. We hope they will be firm in their resolution.—*Montevideo Times*.

—The naval squadron, under Commander Bartali, has not left as quickly as was anticipated. Its last orders were to join in its exercises for two months more; and, as this required heavy provisions and a greater supply of coal, it is no wonder that its departure was delayed until yesterday morning. Many attempts have been made to exculpate the commander for his return; yet, though some valid excuses have been brought, the whole affair shows up the inefficiency of our naval equipment in a very striking light. We must, however, credit the statement reported that he had been ordered under arrest. This was not true. The real fault lies with the medical staff, which has disgraced the navy; first in some of the doctors refusing to go at the last moment, and secondly the incapacity of those that went, who might have given previous notice that sufficient medicines were not on hand.—*Times, Buenos Aires*, Feb. 18.

—We quote today, with entire approval, an article from the *Rio News* on mischievous press telegrams. It is a subject we have often touched upon in these columns, when quoting the absurd or false reports of River Plate affairs that have been telegraphed in London and New York. As the system is worked at present, especially by the New York papers, there is no doubt that it leads to serious and even dangerous abuses, against which protest is gradually being heard in all parts of the world. The New York papers and their correspondents are certainly among the chief sinners in this respect, and our readers may remember the exposure we were able to make of some of their misdeeds in the Brazilian revolution to which our contemporary refers. The abuse will probably continue so long as a certain class of newsmen, by their telegraphic correspondence to "smart" but mischievous men, who would not hesitate to endanger the peace of nations in order to provide sensational "copy" at to serve partisan interests. The better class of papers do a good work in exposing these whenever they opportunity offers. Still, as the *Rio News* says, something more is wanted in making the sinning papers or their correspondents more responsible for their faults.—*Montevideo Times*, Feb. 21.

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOURUEUX, Editor and Proprietor.

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs, a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the commercial report and price current of the market, sales of stock and bonds, a summary of the daily coffee reports and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, MARCH 3rd, 1896.

DURING the past week, exchange again weakened and fell below 9 pence, and the native press, with one noteworthy exception, has again filled high heaven with their appeals to the government and their denunciations of the banks and speculators. It is remarkable how persistent such an error can be. A little reflection ought to show these critics that the banks and speculators have neither the power nor wish to keep on depressing the rate of exchange. Their business is to make commissions and differences, and they will make them just as surely at 12, 15, 18 or 24 pence, as at 9 pence. Then, too, the amounts involved and the number of men interested are too great to permit the manipulation of the market. Further study and reflection, coupled with some knowledge of business, ought also to show them that there are other causes at work to produce this unfortunate decline. The *Jornal do Comercio* of the 28th has stated what these causes are, and has done it so concisely and clearly that we are reprinting it to-day for the benefit of those who may not see that journal. From this exposition it will be seen that the causes are very largely commercial—an exceptionally large importation coincident with a largely diminished exportation. The balance of payments is largely against us, and a fall in exchange results. Besides this we have occasionally the disturbing influence of the government in the market, driven there by the necessity of remitting large amounts to Europe to pay for ships, guns, small arms, munitions and other equally unnecessary things. To improve the situation, the *Jornal* has the courage to say, the government must begin to economise and to improve its credit. The contrary of this policy is now the rule.

There is something very peculiar about the attitude which Italy has assumed toward Abyssinia. Instead of being treated like an independent nationality, Abyssinia is made to figure as a revolted province and Italy is assuming the right to deprive her of belligerent rights and to close all communication between her and the outside world. Some weeks ago the cable informed us that martial law had been declared by General Bartieri, and that this recourse would give him the right to open letters so as to prevent Menelik from communicating with the European powers. As the Abyssinians are considered to be only half civilized, no one seems to have taken any notice of this extraordinary proposition. Suppose, however, this recourse applied to any recognized European state, how long would such a measure be permitted to stand without protest? How long would the Czar submit to have his letters intercepted and opened by another power, under the plea that mar-

[March 3rd, 1896.]

tial law in a state through which the mails were passing gave that power the right to open them? And now the cable tells us that Italy intends to withdraw from the Brussels convention so that she can confiscate any arms sent to Abyssinia by way of the Red Sea. This is quite as irrational and arbitrary as the proposed robbery of the mails. If we are not mistaken Abyssinia is a free and independent nation. Its government and its people have, therefore, all the rights of that status, among which are those of raising money, buying arms and munitions, and treating diplomatically with other powers. It is no act of enmity to Italy, nor a breach of international law, to sell arms and munitions to that country, nor to supply her with money. If Italy were at war with Austria, she would claim the right to obtain all these in any country of the world. Why can not Abyssinia do the same? If Italy can effectively blockade all the ports and other approaches to Abyssinia, then the introduction of such supplies may be stopped, but that country would still have the right to run the blockade if possible. In fact Abyssinia has just the same rights that Italy has, and a few more. Italy is carrying out a sordid scheme of conquest. She is trying to extend her colonial dominion in Africa at the expense of an old and independent nationality. And she is doing all this in an unjustifiable manner. Moreover, she is doing it at a heavy cost to an already overburdened, mis-governed people—but that, of course, is their business. If the Italian people are willing to submit to the mercenary and tyrannical policy of Crispi, then they have no one to blame but themselves. But when they come into conflict with other nationalities, they must observe the customs and rules which govern international relations. They must not call the foreigner an enemy who sells arms to Abyssinia, nor must they open his letters on suspicion that they come from that country. And they must fight fair!

WHILE we must admit that Spain has much cause for complaint in regard to the recent position assumed by the congress of the United States, it should be said at the same time that there is much to be said in defence of that position. By all the rules of international law, as accepted by the civilized world, the Cuban insurgents are in no respects entitled to belligerent rights. They possess no established government within their own territory, no courts of justice, no revenue, no ports, no capital or political centre, no legislative organization—nothing in fact that can insure stability and offer responsibility to the foreign powers from whom they seek recognition. It must be remembered that until such recognition is given, the parent government is responsible for foreign interests within the disturbed region, while after recognition the insurgents become responsible. It is essential, therefore, that the insurgents should have acquired such a standing and strength as will make their new responsibilities effective, before any foreign power can afford to treat with them. The Cubans, however, have not as yet secured such a standing. Their government is nothing but a revolutionary junta established within the boundaries of the United States. They do not possess a single port nor even an important city. They are operating in small, detached bands, and are unable to hold one single province as their own. Under such circumstances, the provisions of international law are wholly against their receiving belligerent rights, no matter how much we may sympathise with their cause. On the other hand, however, is the fact that a large extent of territory is in a state of insurrection and that the aggregate of those under arms and in close sympathy with them is large. The harsh rule of the mother country has driven thousands of Cubans into the United States, where they are temporarily abiding until the liberation of their country can be achieved. Naturally it is as impossible to prevent such refugees from plotting and from sending assistance to their brothers in arms, as it was to prevent the Rio Grande exiles in Uruguay from organizing expeditions into Brazil. Then, too, a large majority of the American people are in open sympathy with the insurgents, and as they neither understand the provisions of international law, nor care for the position of the government, has become extremely difficult. To watch the whole coast of the United States to prevent the departure of men and supplies for the

assistance of the Cuban insurgents, implies the employment of many naval vessels and an army of officials. It implies also much expense and ill-feeling. It may reasonably be asked, therefore, if the United States is bound to do such unpopular police work merely to protect and maintain an alien, tyrannical government in Cuba. The revolutions are occurring every few years, and if the Spanish government is unable to repress them at once, or to prevent them by wise concessions, then surely the United States may reasonably decline to assume any further responsibility. If the American congress had based its action on such reasons, and had claimed a new principle for international law, the right of insurgents to plead their cause, to buy arms and supplies and to borrow money, then its position would be stronger than it now is. Few will question the justice of Cuba's revolt, or the generous character of the sympathy which the American congress has so openly expressed, but at the same time no one will be able to deny that it is a violation of international law and is an affront to a friendly power. We should be glad to see Cuba free, and to see her oppressed people assisted in their emergency, but at the same time we should like to see it done in a way that will not lay the United States open to a charge of bad faith.

THE reported resolution of President Uriburu to stop all official interference in elections and to forbid public officers from being candidates in such elections, is long step in the right direction. We hope the report is true and that the resolution will be enforced. And then, as imitation seems to be the source of our political institutions, we trust that Brazil will immediately follow the good example. In Argentina official interference in elections has long been a source of incalculable injury. It has defeated the will of the people again and again, and it has served to fill the public offices with corrupt and unscrupulous men. Indirectly it has been a fruitful source of injustice and corruption, and the country has suffered loss and discredit through it. In Uruguay the same abuses prevail, and that country has been for some time governed by one or two cliques of politicians who treat the country and its revenues as a personal possession, and who do not hesitate to employ the most bare-faced frauds and impositions to secure their continuance in power. Here in Brazil, the same system has already been established, but with slight variations. There is less of the brazen impudence among Brazilian politicians, and they still prefer to cover their corrupt acts with some patriotic or charitable mantle. At the Plate, the small thief is the only one to suffer discredit and punishment; his big brother continues to enjoy the confidence and countenance of his friends, the protection of society, the liberty of the streets and all public places, the franchises of business and professional life, and even the confidence of the electorate—such as it is. The larger the steal, the higher his reputation and the greater the applause and patronage conferred upon him. Here, however, there is still some sensitiveness, some sense of shame, some effort to conceal and evade inquiry. All this, of course, influences politics, and leads to the employment of subterfuges which the Argentine and Uruguayan politician do not think it worth their while to consider. They are no less dangerous, however, and the duty of placing them under severe restrictions is just as strong here as with our neighbours. To illustrate, we need only cite the deposition of governors in 1891 and 1892, and the several trespasses upon state governments which have since then occurred. The Valladao and Barbosa Lima governments in the north—both usurpations by military men, who have maintained themselves in power by armed force—are notorious examples, as also that of Castilhos in the south, who, though a civilian, has been protected by the military power. Of course, the ostensible object of these usurpations is a patriotic one, such as the preservation of republican institutions. The period of violence is passing, however, and now we have the pacific substitute evidently invented by Deputy Glycerio, the Mephistopheles of the republic, who has captured all the governorships and to retain them is substituting senators and deputies for the retiring governors, who in turn are at once elected to the legislative vacancies. This system of exchange will serve to keep a

certain set of politicians in control of the states and of the national congress, and will effectually shut out every effort at reform. To defeat the scheme, the first step must be to forbid any official, whether civil or military, from being a candidate for another office. This will stop Glycerio's exchanges and will compel the choice of other men. It is an abuse to permit a military officer to hold a civil office and retain his military rank at the same time. And it is no less an abuse for senators and deputies to use their time and influence to secure promotions or elections to outside offices. As the case now stands there is much that is openly mercenary in the arrangement, and no amount of patriotic swagger will quite conceal it. One office at a time, should be the rule, and no officer should be permitted to use his official influence to secure any other office.

From the *Jornal do Comercio*, February 26th.
THE FALL IN EXCHANGE.

Exchange rates of \$15/16 and 8%, which were posted by the banks yesterday and on the day before, have alarmed the mercantile community and given rise to remarks that are readily made by those who are not well informed on such delicate subjects. As was to be expected, a great outcry has been raised against the minister of finance, because among us there are many people who are so simple or so perverse as to say that it is in some one's power to raise and lower exchange.

Although we have our own opinion in regard to the causes of the depreciation of our currency, we have endeavored to consult prominent business men—bankers and merchants—and we have found that they all agree as to the causes which contribute at present to the fall in exchange. Violent opinions that have circulated on this subject are received in well-informed circles at their just value; but it must be acknowledged that, although without foundation, they may, when presented under the appearance of patriotic fervor, so easily be elicited, influence the general public which is naturally unfamiliar with financial questions.

A fall of exchange in a country whose currency has no fixed value, is merchantlike like any other; it is subject to the law of supply and demand and its sellers cannot cheapen it unless they hold a deposit corresponding to the demands of purchasers. What occurs at present explains the downward fluctuation of exchange. We are passing through the critical period of coffee sales, the stock here and at Santos not amounting to 500,000 bags. Now everybody knows that it is principally with this precious bean and moreover with rubber and a little tobacco, cacao, sugar, etc., that we pay for our imports, including flour, beef cattle, *carne secca*, and the most insignificant articles of daily use; moreover everybody ought to know that the government has obligations abroad amounting to more than £5,000,000, that is at the present rate of exchange more than 130,000,000\$00. Alarmed at the increase in duties, the importing trade has given very large orders for merchandise which is now arriving and which is increasing the receipts of the customhouse. The importers had forgotten that they would need exchange just at this period in which, nearly all of the coffee crop having been marketed, the supply is very limited, and the consequence is that which we all see—exchange has dropped to 9.

This rate is so low and so much below the confidence that should be inspired by a new country like ours, that speculation is present, according to the testimony of persons acquainted with the market, has had a bullish tendency and we are perfectly safe in calculating the sales of futures in coffee bills at hundreds of thousands of pounds. So the in the present case speculation has not been unfavorable to a rise in exchange.

This is the state of the market: a considerable increase in importation and consequently a demand for exchange; a decrease in the supply from the lack of coffee and a decrease in the stocks partly due to railway difficulties in the Cantagalo region. The situation was aggravated yesterday by orders received from Santos for the purchase of exchange.

In this situation what is it that the minister of finance can do? The only way of meeting the crisis would be to assist the banks by drawing on funds which the government has in Europe. Is this what is expected of the government of a paper-money country whose obligations abroad amount to £5,000,000? Where are the funds that can be converted into bills? All that the minister of finance could do in this紧急情况下, he has done already; he provided himself with means to meet the demands on the country, so as to release the exchange market of the presence of so large a purchaser.

Besides this his excellency's policy has been that of war to the knife on exchange speculators and he has thereby made many enemies.

The main features of the law recently voted by congress for checking certain transactions in exchange, are due to his excellency's influence.

For the fall in exchange and for financial ruin the remedy that is indispensable and urgent and cannot be postponed is a policy of thorough retrenchment and execution. What the government should do is to make to congress an unreserved statement of the situation of the country and appeal to its patriotism to make large reductions in public expenditure. We have gradually been brought to the present situation by criminal extravagance and by exorbitant and clandestine issues of paper money.

The basis of all financial science consists simply in collecting three and spending two. The expenditures of the state, like those of individuals, should be regulated by its income.

The real patriot is he who does not lie to the country.

The government, if it wishes to make a permanent improvement in exchange and restore the credit of Brazil, should enter earnestly on this path. This policy of retrenchment should be applied in the first place to the budget of the war department and to that of the department of trans-

portation, industry and public works.

It is necessary to reduce the strength of the army and to suspend all public work that can be postponed, avoiding at the same time the undertaking of any new work of this class.

The empire had the deficit, and the deficit was overcome by means of foreign loans;

now, being without credit, we no longer have even this resource, which, when properly used, might be efficient in sustaining the exchange market.

It is necessary for the republic to show that it is a regime of economy, and every one who displays devotion to its prominence and prosperity is interested in submitting to the sacrifices which are thus required of him.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—Pará is preparing for a census.

—An epidemic of small pox is raging in Rio Grande do Norte.

—We regret to say that there was no enthusiasm in Moçambique over carnival.

—The municipal chamber of Valença, Bahia, has been reinstated.

—Both yellow fever and small-pox are said to be ragging on the island of Viana.

—In Petrópolis a law tennis club has been organized.

—There have been several cases of yellow fever at Pará.

—There are said to be 600 primary schools, attended by 30,000 pupils, in the state of Rio de Janeiro.

—A police sergeant wearing the awe-inspiring name of Jupiter, committed suicide while in prison in Ceará a few days ago.

—The monument to the republic to be erected on Largo da Pólvora in Pará is nearly ready, having cost over 200,000\$00.

—In the city of São Paulo the house delivery of fresh beef by Rheingantz & Co. began on the 1st inst.

—It is stated that Alvaro de Carvalho, Chico Braga and Paulo Queiroz have declined portfolios in Campos Sales' future cabinet.

—Another Kiteipp cure was opened in São Paulo last week. It is not stated whether the difficulties in regard to diet have yet been overcome.

—At Ribeirão Preto, S. Paulo, the Japanese Takena Maqua was robbed in a restaurant of 25,000\$. It is to be feared that Black Creek is getting a bad name.

—The *Commercio de S. Paulo* of the 27th ult. says that six applications for habeas corpus from counterfeiters were considered in court the preceding day, all of them being rejected.

—Bitter complaints are made in Ceará against the violence of the police. As in Bahia and elsewhere, they are treating the people with brutal disregard of all their rights and feelings.

—An effort toward conciliation is said to be no foot in Alagoas. It is quite tame, but it will probably be a repetition of the fable about the wolf and the lamb.

—The *Correio Mercantil* of Rio Grande is asking the government to do something to punish the terrible crimes committed in the interior of that state.

—In the municipal district of Diamantina, which has over 5,000 registered voters, only 656 went to the polls at the recent senatorial election in the state of Minas Geraes. In Calhau, which has over 1,000, only 29 went to the polls.

—The *Commercio de S. Paulo* is informed that the monarchist party in Minas Geraes is about to be definitely organized. It is claimed that this party will comprise a decided majority in that state.

—The British consul at Santos, Mr. Francis W. Mark, has been presented with the humanitarian medal for saving the life of one of the officers of the *Elsa* some months ago while bathing at the Guarujá beach.

—A Macêdo telegram of the 27th says that the *Correio Mercantil* has suspended publication because of a lack of guarantees. The state of Alagoas is winning infinite discredit through these disorders.

—On the 22nd ult. there were in Rio Claro, São Paulo, 19 cases of yellow-fever in the isolated hospital, and 30 more under treatment in private houses. On the 25th there were 28 cases in the hospital, and 30 in private houses.

—It appears that Dr. Cruls wants to create a museum at the point where the new federal capital is to be located, and he is therefore asking for specimens and contributions. It is useless, we presume, to suggest creating the city first!

—The *Diário de Rio Claro* has been compelled to suspend publication on account of the fever epidemic here. Several of its staff have been down with the fever, of whom some cases, including the pressman, have resulted fatally.

—A police agent attempted to run away with another man's wife in São Paulo on the 26th ult., and was treated to a dose of shot in consequence. The husband is in an arrest, and the police Don Juan will probably die.

—The little town of Capivara, São Paulo, spent 6,000\$ on confetti and serpentines during the three days of carnival. If the people can throw away so much money on worthless bits of paper, surely they can do something for schools, roads, sanitary improvements and other public needs.

—One day, week before last, a resident of São Paulo (city) was arrested in Ribeirão Preto with no less than 14,800\$ in counterfeit money on his person. A planter of that municipality, under arrest, confessed having passed 6,000\$ of the stuff. Two other planters are also under arrest.

—It is stated that the epidemic of yellow-fever at the Francisco convent at Bihia, originated with two members of that order who recently arrived from Santos. It has been proposed to send away the inmates, some 60 in number, to the convent on the Rio Paraguassi.

The secretary of interior of the state of São Paulo has bought at Sorocaba a house and between 15 and 20 acres of land to be used for an insane asylum until the building at Juqueí is completed. It is stated that it will afterwards be used as an agricultural asylum for minors.

The epidemic of yellow-fever in Patá, according to a telegram of the 27th ult., is raging with great intensity and has already occasioned many deaths. As usual, nothing was probably done to improve the sanitary condition of the city until the epidemic had gained a foothold.

On the 20th ult., a poor fellow went to the sub-delegacy of police at Pyambimba, São Paulo, to complain that he had been robbed of a bag and money. Instead of giving him assistance, the 3rd sub-delegate of the sub-delegacy gave him a beating. He asked for bread and got a stone.

A resident of Lorena, São Paulo, recently had his pocket picked of 14,000\$ in cash and some valuable documents. Two much care can not be taken to avoid carrying large sums of money, or exposing such property to the pickpockets. They are having altogether too successful a time of it.

There seems to be trouble in the new municipal council of Rio Claro, São Paulo, and the aldermen are therefore not taking possession of the city government. A colleague laments these divisions in the ranks of the federal republican party. Possibly the fever epidemic in Rio Claro may be also to blame.

A pickpocket named José Antonio dos Santos was captured in São Paulo on the 23rd ult., just after having abstracted 15,033\$00 from the pocket of João Jacob Swabikler. The money was recovered. Joseph Anthony of the Saints seems to have been working without a helper, or he would have passed the money along.

Mocóca, São Paulo, has passed beyond the zone of unanimous adhesion. It now has a group of monarchists and another of dissident republicans, and the two have combined to purchase the printing-office of the *Monitor Paulista*, from which they propose to issue a new paper called the *Cidade de Mococa*.

The intendent of Sorocaba has been trying to prevent the sale of vegetables in the streets of that little town, except by means of a special license, but the trucksters pay no attention to him, and he has therefore resigned. It is a pity this experiment could not benefit all the petty municipal tyrants in Brazil.

Congressman Zaima has availed himself of the presence of the minister of industry in Bahia to address him through the press an open letter calling his attention to the anarchy prevailing in that state, which, he says, is relapsing into barbarism. He begs the minister to inform himself on the subject, not going far to information to politicians, but to merchants, farmers and mechanics.

A São Paulo telegram of the 29th ult., published in the *Jornal do Brasil* gives the alarming intelligence that yellow-fever has broken out in Campinas. From the 28th to the 29th nearly 70 cases were reported. This is evidently a mistake. Either the disease has existed there for some time and has been concealed, or the number of cases on the 29th is exaggerated. It is highly improbable that yellow-fever would come into existence so suddenly and with so large a number of cases.

According to a recent statistical return, the total number of immigrants entering the state of São Paulo during the past year was 114,769. Of these 66,765 were males, 48,004 females, 75,613 over 12 years of age, 39,556 under 12 years, 52,237 married and widowed, 72,532 unmarried, 84,722 Italians, 14,185 Portuguese, 13,989 Spanish, 1,120 Austrians, 304 Turks, 265 Germans, 149 Poles, 31 Russians, and 4 of other nationalities. There were no English and Americans in the number.

At Santos the local executive committee of the partido republicano federal has brought a libel suit against Olympio de Lima, the enterprising editor of the *Tribuno do Povo*, and caused him to be sentenced to six months' imprisonment and the fine of 600\$000. It will be remembered that some time ago the enemies of this journalist destroyed his printing office and that money was raised by public subscription for buying another. He has appealed from the sentence and it is possible that this method of attempting to silence him may likewise prove unsuccessful.

The *Diário Popular* of the 28th ult., gives the following item, under the head of "Cannibalism":—"We read in a paper from the north: In Quixadá, Ceará, the police force has burned alive the citizen José Laurentino de Menezes. The cannibals besmeared the body of the wretched man with kerosene and then coolly set fire to it. This horrible act has thrown the population of that city into a genuine panic. In fact it is horrible!" We should say so! This is the second occurrence of that description within a few months, but our colleagues of the native press are discreetly silent about it.

The São Paulo *Reporter* says that there are under arrest in that city for the crime of counterfeiting the following persons: João Franco de Moraes Filho, a rich planter of Ribeirão Preto, who is chief of a party of counterfeiters and passers of counterfeit money; Quintino José de Sant'Anna, a planter of Jatobácal, Roberto Ferrari, a São Paulo peddler, José Renucci, administrator of one of João Franco's plantations, Domingos de Simoni, Alexandre Héitor, Attilio Morelli and Henrique Setember. The majority of these were engaged in passing the false notes. It does not appear that the police have captured the men who made the counterfeits, consequently the industry will be carried on in some other place.

The *Estado* of São Paulo of the 26th ult. reports that the fever epidemic of Linhares, São Paulo, has recently taken a turn for the worse. There was a decline in the epidemic at the beginning of the month, but toward the end it began increasing at an alarming rate. There were then about 50 cases in the town, a majority of which obstinately refused to employ medical treatment. This occasions many deaths from lack of treatment, and the physicians are unable to make the people comprehend their danger or to employ remedies on the first symptoms of the fever. There are many quacks (*cavadeiros*) in the place and they are playing upon the ignorance of the people. The great majority of the victims are Italians. In all probability the physicians have foisted the confidence of these poor people by their arbitrary conduct.

RIO GRANDE DO SUL.

Among the many causes that concur in aggravating the financial situation of the country, there is no doubt that one of the most important is the state of affairs in Rio Grande do Sul. The so-called peace in that state is nothing but a truce, which may perhaps at some time be converted into a real and lasting peace, but which in the other hand may, as now seems probable, terminate in another disastrous civil war. Most of the federalist leaders are convinced that a new war is inevitable and are merely awaiting a favorable opportunity to begin it. Others still hope for peace, but are already becoming less and less hopeful in view of outrages perpetrated by the followers of Castilhos. Many in order to avoid becoming victims of such outrages continue to live in exile.

The renewal of the war in Rio Grande means of course expenditure of enormous sums of money, adding new burdens to the already greatly overtaxed resources of the country. It is easy to perceive that as long as this danger continues to threaten Brazil it is impossible to restore confidence or improve the financial situation.

A few days ago Col. Pinto Paca, who has succeeded Col. Paula Castro in the command of the garrison at Livramento, and Dr. Alcibiades, judge of the judicial district, met the federalist leader Raphael Caldeira, apparently by appointment, at the Brazilian consulate in Rivera. They urged Caldeira to return to Rio Grande, assuring him that both he and his friends would be fully protected in their persons and property. Thanking them for the friendly spirit which they thus displayed and expressing entire confidence in their sincerity, Caldeira could not refrain, however, from doubting their ability to execute what they promised and to justify his doubts on this subject he had merely to enumerate the outrages that had been committed by the Castilhistas since the federalists have laid down their arms.

A recent number of the *Canabarro* contains a list of new outrages of this class and a letter from a gentleman residing at S. Thomé in Argentina, states that many Rio Grandenses, unable to return home, are going to Paraná. If the state of affairs in Rio Grande is worse than that of Paraná it must be very bad indeed.

The *Federação* denies that Senator Pinheiro Machado intends presenting himself as a candidate for the office of governor of the state.

Some new dissensions among the Castilhistas are reported. In consequence thereof the whole staff of the *Diário Popular*, of Pelotas, has resigned and intends, it is stated, to establish another journal. The municipal intendant of the city of Rio Grande has also resigned.

On taking command of the garrison of Santa Maria Col. Salustiano dos Reis issued an address promising to exert himself to obtain security for the persons and property of the revolutionists who, confiding in the government's promises, had laid down their arms. He says that Gen. Cantarua intends continuing the work begun by General Galvão.

It is stated that Salustiano's removal from S. Gabriel to Santa Maria was owing to Cantarua's having learned that the Castilhistas at the former place were preparing an insidious demonstration for Salustiano.

RAILROAD NOTES

A tramway line is soon to be built in the town of Ribeirão Preto, São Paulo.

It is announced that the Santa Isabel line has been put in order and traffic has been resumed.

The São Paulo tramway company has invited tenders for an electric traction plant for its Ponta Grande and Avenida Paulista lines.

The last section of the Bahia no S. Francisco railway was formally inaugurated on the 24th, the minister of industry passing over the line to Joazeiro, the terminal point on the Rio S. Francisco.

The oldest locomotive in the United States is 72 years of age and is still in use on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad. This is worthy the consideration of the Central employees who look upon 10 years as an advanced age for a locomotive.

The Porto Alegre a Nova Hamburgo line, which has been giving deficits ever since its inauguration in 1874, is now yielding small surpluses. These surpluses were: in 1892, 3,430\$610; in 1893, 27,630\$640; in 1894, 39,713\$370; and in 1895, 81,903\$470.

A derailment on the Paulista line between Rio Claro and Cordeiros was caused on the 24th ult. by some quarrymen who exploded a dynamite blast as the train was passing, wrecking some coaches and derailing others, but fortunately no lives were lost. The quarrymen should be severely punished for their negligence.

From the 1st of January, 1890, to June 30, 1895, the Bragança railway cost the state of Pára 2,050,281\$342, of which the sum of 1,000,000\$ was for extending the line, that of 402,165\$010 for repairs and purchase of rolling stock and the rest for paying the difference between the receipts and operating expenses.

On Saturday 47 deaths from yellow fever were reported in this city. The number of deaths from all causes reported on that day was 104.

After two unsuccessful attempts owing to the appearance of others, a soldier, in uniform, succeeded in stealing a goose from a *chácara* in Rio Dique de Saxe a few nights since. The persistence of the thief is noteworthy, for he went after the goose three times before he got it.

The Santa Rita do Passo Quatro correspondent of the *Commercio de São Paulo* writes that "the coffee industry throughout this municipality is excellent; all the planters are counting on an abundant crop."

The first meeting of the representatives of the coffee-producing states took place at Petrópolis yesterday. The principal object in view, as stated by some of the parties interested, is to maintain high prices.

It is stated by some writers in São Paulo that even the supplementaries Idom of January and February will be a prejudice to the next coffee crop, because it will render two gatherings necessary. The planter is determined not to be happy,

LOCAL NOTES

The Club Tiradentes has published an answer to the monarchist manifesto.

The cruiser *Benjamim Constant* arrived at Ilha Graciosa on the 27th ult.

Gen. Antônio Gomes Pimentel has been appointed commandant of artillery.

The prefect has resolved to postpone opening the municipal schools to March 16th.

On the 24th ult. President Prudente de Morais gave his photograph to each of his ministers.

The municipal prefect has issued regulations for the construction of buildings outside the central districts.

On the 24th there were 76 yellow-fever cases at Ilha Graciosa from the Italian cruiser *Lombardia*, of which 3 were officers.

From the tone recently adopted by the *Rio de Janeiro* we infer that the editor-in-chief of that paper has been driven by persecution into the ranks of the monarchists.

A Washington telegram of the 29th says that President Cleveland is hesitating to approve the action of the United States senate in favor of recognizing Cuban belligerency.

The tenement house at No. 18, Rua da Pasagem, is said to be a perfect focus of infection. It is stated that at that place 180 persons are living in 32 unventilated and badly lighted cells.

On Sunday the cruiser *Parmahyba* left for Ilha Graciosa, with Dr. Luiz Carneiro da Rocha, chief-surgeon of the navy, on board, for the purpose of disinfecting the Italian cruiser *Lombardia*.

Employés of the municipal government have cut down two of the four beautiful flamboyants that were growing in front of the house of Dr. Bettimio near the station of S. Francisco Xavier.

Mass will be said to-morrow at the S. Francisco church for the soul of Dr. José Maria, who was murdered a year ago at an election in Pernambuco by partisans of Gov. Barbosa Lima.

It must be noted that in his monograph on the illustrations foreigners who have contributed to Brazil's development, the Visconde de Taunay fails to include the name of Carlos Gomes among the Italians.

After going the rounds of all the printing-offices mounted to do such work, and leaving an unpaid bill in each, the publisher of the so-called monarchist organ, *O Brasil*, is now threatened with a lawsuit.

Continued rains are contributing to prevent an increase in the fever epidemic which has obtained a foothold in this city. The temperature has been far from oppressive, and the rains have kept the streets and drains tolerably clean.

Glycerio, Thomas Delfino, João Cordeiro and Frederico Burges are endeavoring to establish a journal and have issued a circular appealing to their partisans for assistance. Why do they not adopt *O Jacobino*, or *O Corsário*?

The *Messagens Marítimes* steamer *Chili* arrived at Pouilly, from this port, on the 27th with yellow-fever on board, and was quarantined. There were a considerable number of cases during the voyage, five of which were fatal.

The *Jornal do Brasil* seems to think that the speculator Sébastião Pinho is, like Max Lebandy, a victim of his fortune. Much more correctly, colleagues would it be to say that he is a victim of the methods employed to gain a fortune.

A Paris telegram of the 29th published in the *Jornal do Brasil*, says that Minister Berthiot has advised Brazil that a mixed commission must be appointed to administer the Amazônia territory until arbitration determines to whom that territory belongs.

To the governors of states the minister of war has addressed a circular declaring that, since it is impossible to fill the ranks of the army by means of voluntary enlistments, the government intends proceeding in August to the enrolment of persons subject to military duty.

A burglar broke into a house on Rua Visconde de Itaúna on the morning of the 24th, and being detected, threatened the life of the party residing there. He then made his escape, taking with him some articles of jewelry and \$38 in money. He was dressed in the uniform of a soldier.

On the 26th the *tribunal civil e comercial* decided on appeal that Sebastião Pinho is answerable before the courts in the suit of the *Estreito S. Francisco* a Copiapió company, which he incorporated, for forging false signatures to the subscription lists and other documents of that company. The crime does not admit of bail and conviction means several years in prison.

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—Perhaps the *Jornal do Brasil* will explain why it uses the word "yanked" in the way it does. In a Madrid telegram of the 29th the words "American senate" are used, but in the *Jornal* uses the words "Yankee senate" in the 31st-line attached to the telegram in its office. Of course there must be some reason behind it.

—The *Rio de Janeiro*, a republican journal of this capital, said editorially on the 25th ult., that "the republic is dead and Sr. Prudente de Moraes is its grave-digger. Dissolution or inactivity?" If the restoration does not come, then our colleague sees nothing but anarchy and the separation of states, which will destroy the country.

—The "blue-book" relating to the Venezuela question was issued by the British foreign office on the 26th ult. The cable says that it does not insist upon the Schomburgk line. This was fine shadowed some time ago in *The Times* which stated that the British government is seeking only to protect the settled districts within that line.

—The ubiquitous telegraphic correspondent is again muddled. He first locates an inventor of an automatic machine for transposing a file in Santiago del Estero, Argentina, and then in Santiago, Chile. And then he drops the matter and leaves us wondering if Santiago, Cuba, is not the place. It is no wonder we all go wrong at times!

—During the six days in February since our last report there were 181 deaths from yellow-fever, or an average of 30 a day. On the 28th the fatal cases suddenly jumped up to 38, and on the 29th to 47. This was probably due to carnival. For the whole month the fatal cases numbered 723, or an average of very nearly 25 a day. This raises the total to 1,468 since the beginning of November.

—The United States senate passed a resolution on the 26th ult. asking the President to recognize Cuban belligerency. On the 27th the voting seems to have taken place amidst great excitement, many violent speeches against Spain being made. On the 2nd inst. the house of representatives passed the resolution by a vote of 263 against 16. In Spain there is great excitement and indignation over the matter.

—The *Jornal do Comércio* of this morning says that the Italian cruiser arrived here with 250 officers and men. At last advices only 22 have escaped, and 93 have died. The fever mortality has been very great, no precautions were taken here in regard to disinfection, no provisions for isolation have been enforced at Ilha Graciosa, and the men have been permitted to eat green fruit and bathe in the sun at pleasure. The officers of the *Lombardia* have certainly been very lax.

—The attack of some of our colleagues of the daily press on the diplomatic corps is apparently another effort to make diplomacy in the public press. But, as discretion is of high importance in diplomatic work, they are not at all certain of success. To accuse the diplomatic corps of an error in courtesy is serious enough, but when the editor has to admit a couple of days later that the diplomats were right, he proves his incapacity to comprehend even the rudiments of that profession.

—Because of telegrams received from Pará considerable attention was attracted last week to the Amazônia question. It appears from these telegrams that a Frenchman who had arrived from the Cassiá river reported in Cayenne that the French flag had been insulted by Brazilians residing on the banks of that river. In consequence of the report thus circulated the authorities at Cayenne had to guard the Brazilian consulate with infantry and cavalry to prevent its being attacked by a mob. The governor of Pará has authorized the consul to contradict the report.

—On the 27th the agent of the Central railway station sent an individual, named Pedro Ponce, to police with the information that he had been caught with his hand in another man's pocket in a first-class coach. Pedro will of course explain that it was quite a mistake, as he thought it was his own pocket all the time. At any rate, now that one of the light-fingered gentlemen has been caught on *Ribeirão*, we trust the police will make an example of him.

—Forgetting the burdens already crushing the treasury and the exaggerated number of military students supported by the state, the *Jornal do Brasil* is recommending the government to attach a number of officers and students arriving here as *adidos* to the military school. It is absurd to expect the state to provide for every aspiring youth who wants to be an officer. More than that, it is now educating at least three or four times the number necessary for the military service of the country.

—Arthur Marques de Oliveira is a thief whom the police should send up for the maximum period provided for by an over-indulgent law. On the 29th he approached a man on the Praça das Maravilhas and offered to give him 150,000\$ for 100\$. The negotiation was suddenly terminated, however, by handing him over to the police. At the police station, the rogue had the audacity to offer the inspector his watch and 20\$ to let him go free. Such a scamp should be kept under lock and key for a time.

—Our friends of the *Gazeta de Notícias* will excuse a criticism which many of the readers of that paper are making, and that is in regard to the excessive use of red advertising in its news columns. Almost every other item in its local news columns is an announcement of a lottery drawing, or a patent medicine, or something else of that character. It is unfair to the reader to thrust these advertisements upon him in this manner, and sometimes it is a source of no slight irritation. Of course a newspaper has a perfect right to consult its own interests in such matters, but in our opinion so good a journalist as the editor of the *Gazeta* will also consult the wishes of his readers.

[March 3rd, 1896.]

The strike at the Bangú cotton factory ended on the 24th ult., and the nine leaders of the strikers, who had been arrested, were set at liberty.

—Luiz de Moraes in an article published in the *Gazeta de Notícias* expresses the opinion that neither Floriano nor Ewerthon Quidos was responsible for the numbers committed under cover of martial law in the state of Pará. He seems to think that custom-house clerk Joaquim Freire received the Vice-President and the commander of the military district and made them his tools, using their authority to gratify his sanguinary impulses. If Moraes is right, it is singular that Floriano and Quidos failed to resent the deception practiced on them by Freire, who appears to have been in high favor with Fluminense up to the time of the latter's death and to enjoy still the favor of Gen. Ewerthon Quidos.

The delately circumspect and considerate persons of the national press, who are carrying a heavy weight of national responsibility upon their shoulders, have taken the foreign diplomatic corps to task for not attending the festivities of the 24th ult., in honor of the fifth anniversary of the promulgation of the constitution. They do not say that the diplomats were invited, nor that they refused to come, but that arrangements were made for their reception; they simply note their absence and then talk about the usages of civilized countries, with which they are so familiar. Perhaps it would be well to ask Minister Carlos da Cunha if he sent them any notice of the festivity! Since the foregoing was written Minister Thomson has explained that no official invitation had been extended.

A telegram from Ilha Grande on the 26th gave as the number of cases of fever from the *Lombardia* 6,000, and 49 men. During the preceding 24 hours 15 men died.

The number of deaths during the week 27. On the following day 11 deaths were reported, including Litorânia, Fernandina, and 5 were discharged, leaving 5 officers and 34 men under treatment. On the 28th the chief officer, Litorânia, J. P. Fazio, and 8 sailors died, and on the 29th there were 7 deaths and Litorânia, Venâncio now in a critical condition. Fourteen new cases were reported, there being 55 men under treatment.

It is said that out of the whole crew of the *Lombardia* only 52 men are up to the 26th ult. escaped the fever. On the 1st the government on the *Bombardeiro*, with disinfectors, disinfectors, lighters and tents, to the relief of the unfortunate vessel. The crew was removed and lodged at Jenauacanga, the munitions were removed and the vessel was subjected to a thorough cleansing and disinfection. Several Brazilian naval officers have volunteered their services to take the *Lombardia*, to Italy.

DEATH.

BRODERICK.—On 26th February, at 23 Rue Pinheiro Gommides, Butantá, MURIEL GLADYS BRODERICK, dearly-loved daughter of Harry and Muriel Broderick, aged 4 years.

FATAL ACCIDENT.

In waiting for further developments we omitted notice, at the last moment in our last issue of the following sad and tragic accident in this harbor.

On the evening of the 20th ult., Mr. Thos. Braundeth, master of the Rio Seamen's Mission, accompanied by a seaman and a lad from the mission, started out to convey a sailor on board the British ship *Celtic Chief*. On returning to the shore they were caught by the violent hurricane which swept over the city and lost that evening and caused so much damage. The boat沉没ed in a moment, and as Mr. Braundeth and one of his companions could not swim, they speedily sank. Mr. Braundeth's last words were, "Good-bye, boys."

The boy John McLean happily retained his hold on the keel of the boat floating bottom upwards, and succeeded by his cries in attracting the attention of somebody on board the British steamer *Hylasite*. The captain at once ordered a boat to be lowered with the 2nd officer and four hands, who gallantly rescued the lad and native boatman in a nearly exhausted condition. They were taken on board the steamer where restoratives were speedily applied.

Mr. Braundeth, whose untimely loss will be so widely lamented, had been in charge of the Rio Seamen's Mission for nearly three years. He was an upright and conscientious man, respected and trusted to the full by the society employing him, and thoroughly liked by the sailors to whom he was always kind and considerate.

The deceased has left a widow—the matron of the mission—to whom he was married less than a year ago, and for whom great sympathy is felt on all sides. Up to the present moment the body has not been recovered.

We are informed that the committee of the Rio Seamen's Mission has appointed Mr. W. J. Lumby as Mr. Braundeth's successor. Mr. Lumby is familiar with the work and will, we are certain, carry it on successfully.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

Relatório da Diretoria da Companhia Paulista, for the year 1894. Full of detailed information in regard to the operations of that important railway.

Estrangeiros Ilustres e Prestimosos no Brasil; organized by Visconde de Tamandaré, Rio de Janeiro: Cia. Typographica do Brasil, 1896. A list of the foreigners "who have contributed to the intellectual, artistic, moral, military, literary, economic, industrial, commercial and material development of Brazil, from the beginning of this century to 1892." Much credit is due to the author for this timely effort to collect together the names of the foreigners who have assisted in the development of the country, and it is therefore all the more regrettable that the list is so defective. The French and German contingents are full and probably complete, but the English and American lists are lamentably deficient in names and hopelessly defective in spelling. Many of the best known names are almost unrecognizable. It is to be hoped that the author will prepare a second edition in order to correct these errors.

Mensagem dirigida pelo Sr. Governador Dr. Júlio Soárez ao Congresso do Estado do Pará. Presented to the Pará state legislature on February 1st, 1896. A full and interesting statement of the affairs of that state.

Estado Suiço-rio da Cidade do Rio de Janeiro em 1895; by Dr. José Luiz Sayão de Bahiões Carvalho, Rio de Janeiro: Imprensa Nacional, 1895. An important contribution to the sanitary history of this city. The report is provided with maps showing the principal centers of fever infection, which should assist materially in providing precautionary measures.

BUSINESS NOTES

—At Bahia the bakers have decided to raise the price of bread.

—Operatives of the mint complain that they have not yet received their wages for January.

—From 1889 to 1895, inclusive, the state government of Pará bought seven buildings costing \$65,000,000.

—The official value of the exports from Matto Grosso in 1894 was \$51,605,000, against \$28,315,000 in 1893.

—A Buenos Aires telegram of the 29th ult. announces the imposition of 48 hours quarantine on arrivals from Rio de Janeiro.

—It is stated that 10 tons of seed wheat are to be sent from Bitencourt Alves to Santa Catharina for the purpose of being sown in the colonies.

—Last year there were shipped from Pará 20,971,163 kilos of rubber, of which \$11,256,816 kilos went to the United States and 9,511,345 to Europe.

—The commercial chamber of the civil and criminal court has ordered the judicial liquidation of the Companhia Grande Hotel e Casino in Cañanéia.

—The *Duca di Gallura*, of the La Veloce line, was towed into Pernambuco on the 1st with a broken shaft. The passengers were transferred to the *iberia*.

—A telegram from the north on the 26th ult. announced the arrival of the Bahia and Pernambuco telegraph lines by means of a cable across the Rio S. Francisco.

—The minister of finance is conferring with various representatives of São Paulo business interests over the conflict between the São Paulo custom-house and the Santos docks.

—Accountants of some of the banks of this city have initiated a movement for obtaining pensions for retired bank clerks. They suggest that 1% of the net profits of banks shall be applied to this object.

—The governor of Matto Grosso says that in that state there are 1,500,000 head of cattle, of which he thinks 200,000 can be exported annually. Last year 20,000 paid the export tax, whose proceeds amounted to 45,870\$.

—D. Elima Reverível de Lima claims \$18,000 as compensation for damage caused by government in her estate in Rio Grande do Sul. The ministerial law has instructed the solicitor-general of the republic to report on this claim.

—Ataídu, Sergipe, has a may of the good old patriarchal type. He has signed a contract with a favored party for supplying the town with fresh beef and has prohibited competition. He has also fixed the price at which it can be sold.

—In the city of Guyaz, capital of the state of Guyaz, pork is selling at 150\$ an arroba, about 32 gold pounds. This is equivalent to over 75 cents gold per pound! Surely pork is one of the things that ought to be cheap in that part of the world!

—A São Paulo telegram of the 27th ult. says that various influential politicians are already talking of suppressing the custom-house lately created in that city. Little Johnny's epithet will then apply:

"I wonder what I was begun for, if so soon I was to be done for!"

—The *Jornal do Brasil* says that Admiral Jerome Gonçalves' offer of 400,000\$ for the plantations of Santa Clara and Bela Vista not having been accepted, he has resolved to purchase other plantations for 800,000\$. Before the revolt the admiral was not buying plantations.

—On Friday a committee of importers went to the treasury to thank the minister of finance for deciding against the abusive practice adopted by the custom-house of making merchants pay a double fine on merchandise which the custom-house exports consider imprudently classified.

—The Norddeutsche Lloyd, Bremen, company has acquired a location near Santos, known as the Rio Branco *fazenda*, where a large building has been erected for the residence of the officers and crews of that company's steamers while in Santos. The mercantile is designed to protect the crews against yellow fever.

—A contract has been arranged by the state government of São Paulo for the completion of the immigrants' station at Campinas at a cost of 185,050\$228. The 8 reis, which is an unrealized fraction of a centavo, shows how close the calculations have been, but will not determine anything about the expenditure.

—The closing of the Corcovado cotton factory has called out explanations from the *partido operário socialista* and the *partido operário progressista*, both denying all responsibility for the strike. How many *partidistas* are there among the operatives we would like to ask? Too much counsel, it should be remembered, will burn the roast.

—It is stated that two foreign banks have applied for permission to establish agencies at Manaus and Ribeirão Preto. The editors of the *Gazeta de Notícias* and *Jornal do Brasil* seem to think that this is an insidious attempt of foreigners to get possession of the principal sources of national wealth. They should know better!

—The formal inauguration of the piece of asphalt pavement in Rio de São Pedro occurred on the 27th ult. in the presence of various officials and invited guests. After the barriers were removed, a packet of cavalry rode over the pavement and also several heavily loaded carts were driven over it. The result was considered highly satisfactory. "The 'investment' or privilege," is said to be based on the employment of three layers, viz.: one of concrete, one of bitumen and one (the surface) of asphalt and sand mixed.

—The violent storm which visited this city some days ago broke several telephone posts, causing interruptions in its service and in some cases prejudicing the telegraph wires. These large telephone posts have proved to be quite untrustworthy, many of them having been broken like pipe-stems. Apparently they were subjected to no tests before erection.

—In São Paulo fresh beef is sold at the municipal slaughter-house at 600 to 700 reis a kilo, but in the stalls it is sold to consumers at \$1,000 to \$1,200. The question is asked why the authorities do not repress such abuses. Would it not be better for the people to repress them in some other way? Let them demand the suppression of all monopoly in this article, and then establish cooperative stalls for its sale at a narrow margin of profit.

—According to the cable, the United States senate has declined to consider any tariff bill this session. This is a manifestation of returning sanity by which the American people ought to be fully grateful. It is to be regretted that the senate did not feel this way before passing that discreditable free silver coinage bill. The proceedings of the United States Congress lately have done much to unsettle confidence in such legislative bodies.

—The industrial exposition was closed on the 23d ult. For the last few weeks it has quite failed to hold public interest, and drew comparatively few visitors. To keep up the public interest, its managers could think of nothing else but a alienating brass band, which was enough to drive away from the place instead of drawing him into it. To a limited extent, the exposition has served its purpose. It has secured higher duties on some articles and a promise of more in the future. For this consumers have nothing for which to feel grateful.

—A conflict has arisen in Santos between the customs inspector and the manager of the *tráfiche* Paquetá. The latter has imposed warehouse charges upon goods dispatched and discharged ad alto (aerar), which is contrary to the regulations. The importers refused to pay and appealed to the inspector. The latter ordered the delivery of the goods, but the order was disregarded. The *guarda-mor* was then sent to execute the order, but the manager of the *tráfiche* still refused to deliver the goods. The inspector then ordered an inquiry. There seems to be considerable animosity in customs affairs at Santos.

—There was a strike among the operatives of the Corcovado cotton factory on the 25th, because of the imposition of an additional one per cent. discount on their pay, over the 2 per cent. before reserved for sanitary and medical expenses. It is said that some of the operatives abused their privileges under the regulations by permitting outsiders to obtain medicines at the pharmacy. On the following day the dispute was arranged by the suppression of the extra one per cent. and the operatives promised to return to their work. Later, however, they demanded the suppression of the other 2 per cent. and the reemployment of a man dismissed for creating disorder. The directors then posted an order closing the factory for an indefinite time.

FINANCIAL NOTES

—Brazilian 4% bonds of 1889 fell to 70% in London yesterday.

—A London telegram published in the *Jornal do Comércio* this morning denies the report that Brazil has been negotiating for a loan in Paris.

—In spite of every effort to prevent, counterfeit 100\$ notes continue to appear in Ribeirão Preto. The authorities are evidently not yet at the bottom of the conspiracy.

—According to an official declaration made by the government of Pernambuco, this government has liquidated up to the 13th ult. 255,000 bonds of 100 reis, 145,000 of 200 reis and 30,000 of 500 reis. Of course it is clearly illegal, but what can be done?

—The debt of the state of Pará, which was 712,800\$000 in 1891, had been reduced at the end of 1894 to 2,322,400\$000. Last year it was increased to 4,105,400\$000 by an issue of bonds to pay for the water works expropriated by the state government.

—The recent decline in exchange is characterized by one of our colleagues as "bruta" and "insane." Of course all these clear-sighted observers ascribe the cause to the banks. They have done so from the beginning, and will probably continue in the same line of reasoning to the end.

—The January receipts of the Pará custom-house amounted to 1,908,550\$000, of which 1,062,544\$375 were derived from imports and 513,443\$324 from surtaxes on the same. The "depósitos" amounted to the exceptional sum of 282,778\$568, and should not be considered as revenue. The total receipts for the same month of 1895 were 1,908,550\$644.

—We are glad to see that a *proposito* to the recent fall in exchange the *Jornal do Comércio* has declared in favor of a policy of retrenchment. Among the useful measures recommended by our colleague, one of the most important is the reduction of the strength of the army. This is all the more timely from the fact that the minister of war has just declared that it is impossible to defend the ranks by means of voluntary enlistment.

—The *Jornal do Brasil* published a very curious "special telegram" from Paris on Sunday morning. According to this special, the *Rapell* states that Brazil had asked the French government to authorize the floating of a loan in France, but that the latter had refused permission until the question now pending between the two countries should be settled. It will be interesting to know if this is really true. If it is, then Brazil must in future go to monarchical countries for help.

—According to the report of the governor of Mato Grosso the revenue of that state, which was 215,995\$00 in 1889, amounted in 1894 to 988,784\$, and from January to November, 1895, to 657,852\$493. The revenue for the present year is estimated at 840,638\$000 and the expenditure at 836,523\$00. For 1897 the revenue is estimated at 844,622\$860 and the expenditure at 734,795\$743.

—According to the message of the governor of Pernambuco the value of the state, which for the fiscal year 1894 had been estimated at 6,769,278\$000, announced in 1895 to 9,537,981\$000, and having been estimated at 8,592,408\$000 for the year 1894-95, amounted in the year to 10,191,890\$054. The report of the administrator of the revenue office does not entirely agree with these figures. The revenue for 1893-94, according to this report, was 8,891,091\$123 and that of 1894-95 was 9,442,355\$187.

—In the *Notícia* of the 27th ult. there is a little item which, if correct, as it seems to be, helps to account for the recent fall in exchange. From this item it appears that one of the conditions on which the last foreign loan was obtained was that the respective amount should be applied exclusively to the service of the foreign debt. "It is said," states the *Notícia*, "that in London this condition is receiving a more restrictive interpretation than that intended by the government, it being understood that there foreign debt means foreign funded debt, which would exclude all other obligations."

STATE DEBTS.

According to a table organized by Sr. Amaro Cavalcanti, and published in the *Diário Oficial* of Feb. 28th, the limited and floating debt of the various states was as follows :

| Provinces. | Funded. | Floating. | Totals. |
|-------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Amazonas... | — | 3,000,000\$000 | 1,000,000\$000 |
| Maranhão... | 3,394,200\$000 | 1,31,747,816 | 4,711,661 6 |
| Piauí... | 1,033,000\$000 | — | 1,033,000\$000 |
| Ceará... | 802,000\$000 | 158,431,088 | 360,431,088 |
| R. Grandioso... | 4,818,800 | 348,032,963 | 19,812,963 |
| Maranhão... | 185,750,000 | 69,171,973 | 254,921,973 |
| Piauí... | 7,024,410,000 | 50,798,200 | 7,524,200,000 |
| Alagoas... | — | 575,115,202 | 575,115,202 |
| Sergipe... | 731,400,000 | 371,977,820 | 1,103,377,820 |
| Italia... | 16,760,400,000 | 10,190,200 | 16,860,600,000 |
| Espírito Santo... | 482,800,000 | 18,057,758 | 500,857,758 |
| Rio de Janeiro... | 8,214,710,000 | 1,022,894,000 | 9,236,604,000 |
| Minas Gerais... | 233,000,000 | 1,204,168,061 | 3,437,168,061 |
| Pará... | 14,529,763,999 | 3,701,555,718 | 18,414,315,797 |
| R. Maranhão... | 132,000,000 | 9,132,800 | 141,132,800 |
| R. Grandioso... | 3,177,314,818 | 675,34,000 | 3,252,654,818 |
| Goiás... | 39,000,000 | 23,000,000 | 52,000,000 |
| M. Grosso... | 159,000,000 | 39,199,877 | 238,199,877 |
| Total... 63,375,567,827 | 13,130,453,072 | 73,655,910,834 | |

| States. | Funded. | Floating. | Totals. |
|-------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Amazonas... | — | 45,134,180 | 45,134,180 |
| Maranhão... | 3,372,400\$000 | — | 3,372,400\$000 |
| Piauí... | 1,435,000\$000 | 460,000\$000 | 1,895,000\$000 |
| Ceará... | — | 90,383,000 | 90,383,000 |
| R. Grandioso... | 124,650,000 | 33,198,318 | 157,948,318 |
| M. Maranhão... | 3,890,183,013 | 405,800,491 | 4,295,980,491 |
| Pernambuco... | 30,920,000 | 30,373,732 | 61,293,732 |
| Alagoas... | 315,601,000 | 100,500,000 | 416,101,000 |
| Sergipe... | 1,97,763,134 | — | 1,97,763,134 |
| Bahia... | 18,267,600,000 | 45,500,000 | 19,312,600,000 |
| Rio de Janeiro... | 4,000,000,000 | 3,099,000,000 | 7,099,000,000 |
| M. Gerais... | 15,134,000,000 | 1,452,119,000 | 16,586,119,000 |
| Paraná... | 2,350,000,000 | — | 2,350,000,000 |
| R. S. Paulo... | 14,830,000,000 | 387,659,319 | 15,218,659,319 |
| R. Cuiabá... | 1,900,000,000 | 10,200,000 | 1,910,200,000 |
| Goiás... | 30,000,000 | 115,000,000 | 145,000,000 |
| M. Grosso... | 27,500,000 | — | 27,500,000 |
| Total... 85,027,639,440 | 6,579,078,414 | 91,496,737,854 | |

St. Cavalcanti annexes the following notes:

In the funded debt of St. Paulin, 1888-99, are included 6,512,763\$999 interest paid by the national Treasury to the S. Paulin and Rio Railway; the grand total, 1887-89, was probably larger than given; the funded debt of Pará in 1891 was 7,112,800\$; during the last two years Minas Gerais has loaned to its railways 10,740,255\$; the Paraná funded debt in 1895 included 1,936,000\$ due the Republic on loan for 20 years; the 1895 funded debt of Bahia includes 3,080,000\$ in currency debt and the foreign debt of £1,472,200 at 24d. exchange; the Santa Catharina debt is due to the general government and payable within 20 years, and according to the governor of Matto Grosso the debt of the state was paid off during 1895.

We may add that the state of Piauí has a funded debt, but this Sr. Cavalcanti appears to have overlooked, and we do not know the amount.

COMMERCIAL

Rio de Janeiro, March 2nd 1896.
Par value of the Brazilian milreis (\$100), gold, 27.12.
do do do do in U. S. 48,665 per £1, sig. 54.75 cts.
do \$1.00 (U. S. coin) Brazilian gold, 1,8827
do £1 sig. in Brazilian gold, 8.890

Bank rate of exchange, official London Londo: 73/4 d.
Present value of the Brazilian mil reis (gold), 54.75 cts.
do do do (paper), 324 ms. gold

Value of \$1.00 (\$4.80 per £1, sig. in Brazil.)
Bank currency (paper), 57.74

Value of £1 sterling 27.849

EXCHANGE.

February 25.—The posted rate was still 2d. on London, with the Banco da República drawing in a moderate way at 9.132, at which the British Bank also furnished bills during the morning. The market opened with a sharp demand for bills at 9.116, at which some few transactions were reported, but in the course of the day money came out at 9.132, and before the close business was reported in commercial sterling at 9. There was a fair movement at the extremes of 9.132 for bank and 9.116 for other sterling. There was a good deal of *sterling* talk during the afternoon, but the general impression seemed to be that the banks can do pretty much what they please with the rates. Sovereigns were quoted on the street at 2d. F95, and closed at the Bolsa with buyers at 2d. F900, sellers at 2d. F500.

February 26—The banks opened at 9⁰⁰, and the Banco da Republica gave some small amounts at 9¹⁵ in the morning, but other paper was in demand at 9⁰⁰ from an early hour, and before 12 o'clock the London & River Plate Bank withdrew its posted rate and the London & Brazilian came out at 8¹⁵. These seemed to be no superabundance of money, and the feature of the day was the scarcity—real or fictitious—of bills, which were evidently required by the foreign banks. A moderate business was reported at 8¹⁵—10⁰⁰ for bank and 3¹⁵—4⁰⁰ for other paper, the market closing with the Banco da Republica at 9⁰⁰, at which there was money for any paper, and the foreign banks at 8¹⁵. Sovereigns sold on the street at 17⁰⁰, and closed at the Bolas with buyers at 17⁰⁰, sellers at 17²⁵.

February 27—The London & River Plate Bank posted no rate, the other foreign banks were officially at 8¹⁵, and unwilling drawers, while the Banco da Republica did a fair business at 9⁰⁰. In the morning sterling was offered at 8¹⁵, and business was closed at 9⁰⁰, but there was something broke down in Santos, and the Rio market was filled with orders from there, and declined rapidly until 8¹⁵ was reported in both repassed and commercial sterling; and the day closed with still this rate. The business reported was fair at 8¹⁵—9⁰⁰ for bank and at the same extremes for other sterling. The panic—or whatever it was—in Santos showed how sensitive Rio is, and, if it resulted from speculative exchange sales, once these are liquidated some reaction is not impossible. The Bolas closed, with buyers of sovereigns at 17⁰⁰, no sellers; on the street 17²⁵ was quoted.

February 28—The posted rates were 8¹⁵ in the London & Brazilian and British Banks and 8¹⁵ in the Brasilieche Bank and Banco Nacional; the London & River Plate Bank did not post any rates, but the foreign banks generally were drawing in the morning at 8¹⁵, and the Banco da Republica furnished bills at 9⁰⁰ until about 12³⁰ p. m. It was reported that the Santos demand had ceased, and even bills had been offered from there, and the foreign banks showed little inclination to buy at 8¹⁵ when the market opened, but there was no difficulty in placing commercial sterling at this rate somewhere, and there were no fluctuations until the afternoon, when the foreign banks were not willing drawers at 8¹⁵, and business was reported in repassed paper at this rate, with money offering at 8¹⁵—9⁰⁰ and the market closed with bank sterling quoted at 8¹⁵—9⁰⁰ and other bills at 8¹⁵—9⁰⁰ for bank and 8¹⁵—9⁰⁰ for other sterling. The Bolas closed with buyers of sovereigns at 17⁰⁰, no sellers; on the street 17²⁵ was quoted.

February 29—The London & River Plate Bank was still without an official rate; the British Bank posted 8¹⁵, at which it furnished bills in the morning, and the other banks were at 8¹⁵ officially. The Banco da Republica gave bills in moderate amounts at 8¹⁵, but also drew something at 8¹⁵. At the opening business was reported in other sterling at 8¹⁵, but the demand continued, and during the day there was a time when 8¹⁵ was freely offered for bills, without sellers. Later the demand slackened, and at the close the British Bank was drawing with some restrictions at 8¹⁵ and other paper was quoted at 8¹⁵—9⁰⁰—9³⁰. There was a good deal of business reported, and some fair amounts of commercial sterling came out, the declared extremes being 8¹⁵—8¹⁵ for bank and 8¹⁵—9⁰⁰—9³⁰ for other sterling. Sovereigns closed at the Bolas with buyers at 17⁰⁰, sellers at 17²⁵, on the street nothing was reported.

March 1—The banks, with the exception of the London & River Plate which had no posted rate, opened at 8¹⁵ on London, but business was done with the foreign banks 8¹⁵ during the morning, and the Banco da Republica furnished bills at 8¹⁵ all day. The market was rather irregular at times the banks were buyers at 8¹⁵, which was afterwards refused, while the "steer" professed to always have money at this rate, although business was reported in other sterling at 8¹⁵. The market closed quiet, with bank sterling at 8¹⁵—8¹⁵, the latter at the Banco da Republica, and other sterling at 8¹⁵—8¹⁵. Santos was said to have offered bills at 8¹⁵ in the morning, which were afterwards withdrawn, and it was said, found money at home. The day was not very active—the Banco da Republica getting all the available cash—and the reported extremes were 8¹⁵—8¹⁵ for bank and 8¹⁵—8¹⁵—8¹⁵ for other paper. Sovereigns were quoted on the street at 17⁰⁰, and closed at the Bolas with buyers at 17⁰⁰, sellers at 17²⁵.

SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES.

February 25.

| | |
|------------------------|---------------------------|
| 5 Apolices, 55 ... 979 | 13 Apolices, 45 ... 1,340 |
| 5 do ... 980 | 24 do ... 1,342 |
| 67 do 185 ... 965 | 15 do ... 1,345 |
| 64 do regist. ... 967 | |

Banks.

| | |
|------------------------|---------------------|
| 100 Biaz. N. Amer., 17 | 1 Republica ... 149 |
| 100 Constructor, 12 | 85 do ... 149 |
| 71 Merc. Santos, 160 | 100 do ... 95 |
| 100 Rural, ... 235 | 50 do ... 65 |

Miscellaneous.

| | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|
| 100 Conf. Ind. mill., 230 | 50 Lotoria Nac ... 30 |
| 20 Bonanca Ins., 10 | 930 do ... 29 |
| 40 Melt. no Braz., 33 | 300 do ... 65 |

February 26.

| | |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 2 Apolices, 55 ... 980 | 13 Apolices, 185 ... 963 |
| 2 do ... 978 | 188 do ... 965 |
| 400 ⁰⁰ do ... 97.8 | 200 deb. L'dna 100\$ 12 500 |
| 8 do 45 ... 1,345 | 414 ... Sococabana 20 |
| 9 do ... 1,340 | 128 h.n. C.R.Braz. 60 |
| 1,000 ⁰⁰ do ... 134 | 15 Predial ... 57 |
| 15 Gold 45 ⁰⁰ 89 ... 1,700 | |

Banks.

| | |
|-----------------------|----------------------|
| 30 Commercial ... 205 | 10 Republica ... 149 |
| 75 Commerce ... 208 | 100 do ... 149 |
| 25 do 80\$ 82 | |

Miscellaneous.

| | |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 500 Geral R.R., 150 | 60 Conf. Ind. mill. 230 |
| 100 Braz. Ind. mill., 20 | 20 Ind. Steamca., 80 |
| 100 do | 222 |
| 5 Apolices, 55 ... 980 | 18 Apolices, 185 ... 966 |
| 37 do ... 979 | 162 do ... 965 |
| 1,000 ⁰⁰ do ... 97.9 | 30 do regist. 967 |
| 20 do 45 ... 1,340 | 30 deb. Sococabana 71 |
| 60 do ... 7,349 | 40 do ... 7,500 |
| 4,000 ⁰⁰ do ... 117.4 | 10 ... Brz. Ind. 205 |
| 200 deb. L'dna 100\$ 12 500 | |

February 27.

| | |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 5 Apolices, 55 ... 980 | 18 Apolices, 185 ... 966 |
| 37 do ... 979 | 162 do ... 965 |
| 1,000 ⁰⁰ do ... 97.9 | 30 do regist. 967 |
| 20 do 45 ... 1,340 | 30 deb. Sococabana 71 |
| 60 do ... 7,349 | 40 do ... 7,500 |
| 4,000 ⁰⁰ do ... 117.4 | 10 ... Brz. Ind. 205 |
| 200 deb. L'dna 100\$ 12 500 | |

Banks.

| | |
|----------------------|---------------------|
| 50 Commercio ... 210 | 4 Republica ... 149 |
| 50, do ... 209 | 120 do ... 249 |

Miscellaneous.

| | |
|-------------------------|------------------------|
| 100 Sorocab., exten. 20 | 70 Melh S. Theresia 48 |
| W. F. Sapucay 8 | 200 O. Hydraulicas 2 |
| 1950 Melt. no Brz., 35 | 100 Torrens ... 30 |

February 28.

| | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| 18 Apolices, 55 ... 980 | 7 Apolices, 45 ... 1,342 |
| 15 do ... 980 | 271 deb. Sococabana 73 |
| 120 do 185 ... 965 | 40 do ... 7,500 |
| 30 do regist. 967 | |

Banks.

| | |
|-----------------------|------------------|
| 50 Commercial ... 205 | 50 Rural ... 235 |
| 15 Republica ... 150 | |

Miscellaneous.

| | |
|-------------------------|------------------------|
| 100 Sorocab., exten. 20 | 50 Melh S. Theresia 30 |
| 500 do ... 22 | 20 Soc. Ense. Cafe 50 |
| 500 Loteria Nac., 24 | |

February 29.

| | |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 5 Apolices, 55 ... 979 | 2,000 ⁰⁰ Gold 65' 250 |
| 6 do ... 975 | 100 deb. L'dna, 100\$ 12 500 |
| 6 do 45 ... 1,350 | 8 ... Far. Com. 170 |
| 9,000 ⁰⁰ do ... 130 | 100 h.n. C.R.Braz. 60 500 |
| 105 do 185 ... 967 | 20 do ... 7,500 |
| 17 do regist. 970 | |

Banks.

| | |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| 3 Commercial ... 204 | 14 Republica ... 149 |
| 10 Royal, 25 ... 125 | 20 do ... 150 |

Miscellaneous.

| | |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| 100 Sorocabana ... 90 | 400 Loteria Nac ... 26 500 |
| 82 Ch. Christ. trns., 145 | 100 do ... 27 |
| 20 Integ. insc., 50 | 300 do ... 28 |

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 2nd March, 1896.

Exports.

Coffee—There has been a fair amount of business doing during the past week, and the sales reported reach 48,000 bags, against receipts of about 19,000 bags. The market has been firm lately, but the fact that the demand has not been general, four export houses shipped over one-half of the coffee during the week—had made another "tumble," and the expectations of an increased supply are smothered by the insignificant receipts at the stations along the railway. There were three fair days in the *barra* *deserte* supply, but this fell off again, and there is little doubt that a general demand would send prices up here, even with the foreign market under some influence that is not quite comprehensible at this end of the line. Of course the usual rumors are current as to the shipments now making, but the character of the shippers impresses on dealers and factors a belief that the American markets, at least, are expected shortly to show some advance.

The market opened on the 25th ult. with No. 7 quoted at 17⁰⁰—18⁰⁰—18⁵⁰ per arroba, but sales of some 10,000 bags established a lower basis, and on the following day brokers quoted at 19⁰⁰—20⁰⁰, while the market value was said to be between 19⁰⁰ and 19⁵⁰, and on the 29th some of the brokers quoted the lower price, and sales of 14,000 bags were reported. The market was firmer on the 28th, and on Saturday some 12,000 bags were sold on the basis of 19⁰⁰—20⁰⁰. To-day there has been some demand and the market is reported steady.

Santos has been quiet during the week, the total sales amounting to 55,000 bags. No change has been made in the quotation of 14⁰⁰—15⁰⁰ per kilo, *for good average*, but the market closed firm on Saturday. Receipts for the week were about 44,000 bags, shipments 24,000 bags for the United States and 13,000 bags for Europe and the stock on Saturday was estimated to be 25,000 bags. During the week Santos exporters are said to have been buying exchange in Rio, rather than coffee in their own market, which is not altogether remarkable in view of the quotations still coming in from Havre and Hamburg.

The shipments since our last report have been:

| | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 29,573 do ... Europe | 1,000 do ... Cape of Good Hope |
| — do ... 100 deb. River Plate, etc. | — do ... Coastwise |
| 4,632 do ... N. Y. (not incl.) | — do ... N. Y. (not incl.) |

43,513 bags.

The vessels sailed with coffee are:

| | |
|---|------|
| United States : Feb. 21 New York Br. Et na., 5,000 | bag. |
| Feb. 28 do ... Grecian Prince, 17,434 | |
| Mar. 1 Baltimore Amer. br. Amy, 1,000 | |

Europe :

| | |
|---|------|
| Feb. 22 Hamburg Ger. str. Olinda, 5,423 | bag. |
| 23 Geelong and Flume just str. Petrop., 1,528 | |
| 24 Venice, 523 | |
| 24 Genoa and Naples Ital str. Nord America, 2,022 | |
| 25 Smyrna, 500 | |
| 25 Bordeaux Fr str. La Plata, 2,215 | |
| 25 Antwerp, 215 | |
| 25 England Br str. Clyde, 350 | |
| 25 Genoa Ital str. Agordat, 403 | |
| 29 Hamburq Ger str. Patagonia, 2,688 | |
| Copenhagen du, 3,600 | |

Elsewhere :

| | |
|--|------|
| Feb. 23 River Plate, Br str. Breidell, 2,230 | bag. |
| 24 do ... Br str. Magdalena, 333 | |
| Coastwise, sundry steamers, 5,211 | |

The clearances in February were divided as follows:

| | |
|--------------------------|------|
| United States, 114,336 | bag. |
| Europe, 5,423 | |
| Cape of Good Hope, 8,295 | |
| River Plate etc., 7,214 | |
| Coastwise, 13,703 | |

192,668 bags.

Receipts for the past week were 19,000 bags, against 22,500 bags for the preceding week and 16,000 bags for the week before. In February clearances en transit were 6,939 bags.

Official quotations, per 10 kilos, on Saturday were:

Washed ... 15⁰⁰—15⁵⁰—16⁰⁰

Superior

do ... 16⁰⁰—16⁵⁰—17⁰⁰

Regular 1st.

do ... 16⁰⁰—16⁵⁰—17⁰⁰

Ordinary 1st.

do ... 16⁰⁰—16⁵⁰—17⁰⁰

Good and ...

do ... 16⁰⁰—16⁵⁰—17⁰⁰

Ordinary 2nd.

do ... 16⁰⁰—16⁵⁰—17⁰⁰

Ordinary 3rd.

do ... 16⁰⁰—16⁵⁰—17⁰⁰

Ordinary 4th.

do ... 16⁰⁰—16⁵⁰—17⁰⁰

Ordinary 5th.

do ... 16⁰⁰—16⁵⁰—17⁰⁰

Ordinary 6th.

do ... 16⁰⁰—16⁵⁰—17⁰⁰

Ordinary 7th.

do ... 16⁰⁰—16⁵⁰—17⁰⁰

Ordinary 8th.

do ... 16⁰⁰—16⁵⁰—17⁰⁰

Ordinary 9th.

do ... 16⁰⁰—16⁵⁰—17⁰⁰

Ordinary 10th.

do ... 16⁰⁰—16⁵⁰—17⁰⁰

Ordinary 11th.

do ... 16⁰⁰—16⁵⁰—17⁰⁰

Ordinary 12th.

do ... 16⁰⁰—16⁵⁰—17⁰⁰

Ordinary 13th.

do ... 16⁰⁰—16⁵⁰—17⁰⁰

Ordinary 14th.

do ... 16⁰⁰—16⁵⁰—17⁰⁰

Ordinary 15th.

do ... 16⁰⁰—16⁵⁰—17⁰⁰

Ordinary 16th.

do ... 16⁰⁰—16⁵⁰—17⁰⁰

Ordinary 17th.

do ... 16⁰⁰—16⁵⁰—17⁰⁰

Ordinary 18th.

do ... 16⁰⁰—16⁵⁰—17⁰⁰

Ordinary 19th.

do ... 16⁰⁰—16⁵⁰—17⁰⁰

Ordinary 20th.

do ... 16⁰⁰—16⁵⁰—17⁰⁰

Ordinary 21st.

do ... 16⁰⁰—16⁵⁰—17⁰⁰

Ordinary 22nd.

do ... 16⁰⁰—16⁵⁰—17⁰⁰

Ordinary 23rd.

do ... 16⁰⁰—16⁵⁰—17⁰⁰

Ordinary 24th.

do ... 16⁰⁰—16⁵⁰—17⁰⁰

Ordinary 25th.

do ... 16⁰⁰—16⁵⁰—17⁰⁰

Ordinary 26th.

do ... 16⁰⁰—16⁵⁰—17⁰⁰

Ordinary 27th.

do ... 16⁰⁰—16⁵⁰—17⁰⁰

Ordinary 28th.

do ... 16⁰⁰—16⁵⁰—17⁰⁰

Ordinary 29th.

do ... 16⁰⁰—16⁵⁰—17⁰⁰

| | | |
|----------------------|------------------|---------|
| Marie Sophie..... | Hamburg | 29 Dec. |
| Mabel Taylor..... | Pensacola | .. |
| Monrovia..... | Pensacola | .. |
| Minko..... | Oporto | .. |
| New City..... | Pensacola | 6 Jan. |
| Nepant..... | Pensacola | .. |
| Nile..... | Lethi | 14 Jan. |
| Olaf Tryggvason..... | Pensacola | 9 Jan. |
| Perseverance..... | Glasgow | .. |
| Quieter..... | Oporto | .. |
| Rosa..... | Pensacola | 24 Dec. |
| Roberitzfors..... | London | .. |
| Rifundo..... | Cardiff | .. |
| Rite..... | Swansea | 23 Jan. |
| Svens..... | at Christiansand | .. |
| Serena..... | Oporto | .. |
| Tanore..... | Pensacola | 4 Jan. |
| Victoria..... | Hamburg | .. |
| White Wings..... | Pascagoula | .. |
| Whitewood..... | Mobile | 21 Dec. |

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

| DATE | NAME | FROM | CONSIGNMENT TO |
|---------|-------------------|------------------|------------------------------|
| Feb. 24 | Avalon F. | Cairnhead 44d | Lage Irmão S. Mess. Marmitas |
| 24 | La Plata F. | River Plate 3d | do |
| 24 | Leviathan Br. | River Plate 3d | do |
| 24 | Mc Murchie Br. | Kosaria* 10d | do |
| 25 | Raggio It. | Genua 25d | A. Florida & C |
| 25 | Clyde Br. | River Plate 3d | Royal Mail |
| 25 | Argo Nor. | Montevideo 8d | Wilson Sons & C |
| 25 | Ulysses Br. | Newport 2d | Portuguese Cons. |
| 26 | Grecian Pt. Br. | Santos 10d | Quayle, D. & C |
| 26 | Agostini It. | do 10d | A. Fiorita & C |
| 26 | Boston City Br. | Bs. Aires 6d | Frias Hermanos |
| 27 | Chacento Fr. | do 7d | Mess. Marmitas |
| 27 | Stirling Gr. | Genua 2d | A. Fiorita & C |
| 27 | Salini It. | Methane 1d | Zehra, R. & C |
| 27 | Borodino Br. | Methane 1d | do |
| 28 | Nasmyth It. | Manchester* 10d | Norton, M. & C. |
| 28 | Coniston Fr. | Manchester* 10d | Mess. Marmitas |
| 28 | Albion It. | London 10d | Anderson & C |
| 28 | Si Magellan Gr. | B. Aires 4d | To order |
| 29 | Palugyay Gr. | Santos 10d | E. Johnston & C. |
| 29 | Stockton City Br. | Buenos Aires 6d | W. Sauvage & C |
| 29 | Gothic Br. | Wellington 2d | Wilson Sons & C |
| Mar. 1 | Albion It. | Buenos Aires 10d | Companhia & C |
| 1 | Habenaria Arg. | Buenos Aires 6d | H. Stoltz & C. |
| 1 | Habenaria Gr. | Santos 10d | Chargeurs & C. |
| 1 | Bute Ross It. | do 27d | do |

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

| DATE | NAME | WHERE TO | CARGO |
|---------|------------------|--------------|-----------|
| Feb. 24 | Nord America I. | Genua* | Stundries |
| 24 | Port Darwin Br. | Antwerp | do |
| 24 | Macmillan It. | River Plate | do |
| 24 | Aspinall It. | do | do |
| 25 | La Plata Fr. | Bordeaux | Ballast |
| 25 | River Mersey Br. | Buenos Aires | do |
| 25 | Leedsuk Br. | do | Stundries |
| 25 | Clyde Br. | Santos | do |
| 25 | Stirling Gr. | Southampton* | do |
| 26 | Raggio It. | do | do |
| 27 | Ag. d'A It. | Genua* | do |
| 27 | Boston City Br. | Buenos Aires | Ballast |
| 28 | Albion It. | do | do |
| 28 | Newcomes Pt. Br. | New York* | Coffee |
| 28 | Grecian Pt. Br. | do | Ballast |
| 28 | Argo Nor. | Montevideo | Sundries |
| 29 | Edillo R. It. | Santos | do |
| 29 | Patagonia Gr. | Hamburg | do |
| 29 | Hevelius Bdg. | New York* | Ballast |
| 29 | Sydenham Br. | Buenos Aires | do |
| 29 | Doris Br. | London | Sundries |
| Mar. | Gothic Br. | do | do |

* Touching at intermediate ports.

Last Quotations of Stocks and Bonds -- Mar. 2nd.

| Circulation | | Public Funds | |
|---------------|--|-----------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 262,055,800\$ | | Stock 5% currency (apólices)..... | 97,800\$ - 99,600\$ |
| 105,000,000 | | Bonds 5% (100), converted..... | 9,661,000 - 9,711,000 |
| 124,625,000 | | Gold Loan 1868, 6% | 1,340,000 - 1,355,000 |
| 35,541,500 | | Do do 1876, 6% | 2,450,000 - 2,550,000 |
| 24,791,000 | | Do do 1889, 4% | 1,650,000 |
| 16,863,300 | | State of Espírito Santo | — |
| 17,500,000 | | " Minas Gerais | — |
| 7,379,000 | | " Rio de Janeiro, 6% | — |
| 4,000,000 | | | 1,000,000 |

| Capital | Banks | Par | Last div. |
|--------------|--------------------------|-------|-------------------|
| 20,000,000\$ | Commercial..... | 200\$ | 8\$000 - Jan. 96 |
| 20,000,000 | Commercio..... | 200 | 8\$000 - Jan. 96 |
| 80,000,000 | do 1nd series..... | 80 | 3\$00 - Jan. 96 |
| 17,000,000 | Comptoir..... | 200 | 1\$00 - Jan. 96 |
| 20,000 | Último Movil..... | 200 | 2\$00 - Jan. 96 |
| 10,000,000 | Lavoro e Comercio..... | 200 | 6\$000 - Jan. 96 |
| 15,756,000 | do 2nd series..... | 200 | 1\$000 - Jan. 96 |
| 20,000,000 | Nacional Brasileiro..... | 200 | 10\$000 - Jan. 96 |
| 15,756,000 | República do Brasil..... | 200 | 6\$000 - Jan. 96 |
| 20,000,000 | do 2nd series..... | 200 | 3\$000 - Jan. 96 |
| 20,000,000 | Pará e Hypotecária..... | 100 | 9\$000 - Jan. 96 |
| 20,000,000 | do 2nd series..... | 100 | 4\$000 - Jan. 96 |

| Capital | Railways | Par | Last div. |
|--------------|------------------------------|------|-----------------|
| 40,000,000\$ | Bahia & Minas..... | 45\$ | — |
| 16,000,000 | Murumimbu..... | 200 | — |
| 62,000,000 | Oeste de Minas..... | 200 | — |
| 20,000,000 | do 2nd series..... | 75 | — |
| 70,000,000 | S. Paulo-Rio Grande..... | 200 | — |
| 70,000,000 | União Sorocabana-Liauna..... | 200 | — |
| 70,000,000 | do 2nd series..... | 60 | 8\$500 - 9\$000 |

| Capital | Transport | Par | Last div. |
|--------------|----------------------|-------|--------------|
| 14,000,000\$ | Jardim Botânico..... | 200\$ | .. — Jan. 96 |
| 13,000,000 | S. Christovão..... | 200 | .. — Jan. 96 |

| Capital | Mines | Par | Last div. |
|--------------|------------------------------|-------|-------------------|
| 10,000,000\$ | Alliança..... | 200\$ | .. — Feb. 96 |
| 6,000,000 | Brazil Industrial..... | 200 | .. — Feb. 96 |
| 3,000,000 | Carica..... | 200 | .. — Jan. 96 |
| 6,000,000 | Confiança Industrial..... | 200 | 10\$000 - Jan. 96 |
| 5,000,000 | Do Isolde..... | 200 | 10\$000 - Feb. 96 |
| 1,000,000 | Indústria..... | 200 | 6\$000 - Aug. 95 |
| 1,500,000 | Mamifactoria Fluminense..... | 200 | 6\$000 - Aug. 95 |
| 4,000,000 | Petropolitana..... | 200 | .. — Jan. 95 |
| 2,000,000 | S. Pedro de Alcantara..... | 200 | 6\$000 - Jan. 96 |
| 360,000 | Santa Lúcia..... | 200 | 6\$000 - Jan. 96 |

FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF RIO DE JANEIRO, MARCH 1st, 1896.

The Académie de Médecine of France has placed

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"THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS"

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WONDERFUL INVENTION.

Who does not care about health and economy? There is no doubt that we all do, and in order to enjoy a comfortable bath, we must have many of these ingenious machines which, in 5 minutes, will heat a sufficient volume of water and for all domestic purposes, always ready day or night and consuming an insignificant quantity of gas.

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1. They consume 80 qts. of gas on account of the air pressure;

2. They will last a lifetime and not corrode;

3. Besides being an object of utmost necessity, endorsed by leading medical authorities, they are a handsome feature to any part of a house and are guaranteed for 10 years.

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TABLE OF DEPARTURES,

1866

| Date | Steamer | Destination |
|---------|-------------|---|
| 1866 | | |
| Mar. 10 | Danube... | Montevideo and Buenos-Ayres. |
| " 11 | Magdalen... | Southampton and Cherbourg, calling at Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon and Vigo. |

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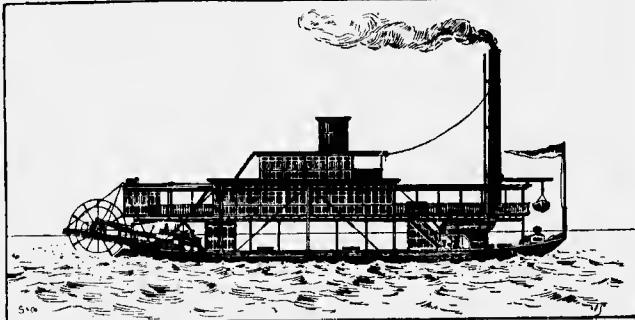
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